Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 180 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918. TWO ANNAS.


SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
*Try and reap its benefit.*
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,350,000
Head Office:
28, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,009,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207. Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kawla Lumpor, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Do. Hongkew, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taipeh Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yloilo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a. m. to 3-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., (For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq., (For Deccan), Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON, (For Berar) Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq., (For Gujarat) Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
*The Question of the Moment.*
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
*Full particulars and forms on application.*
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., (Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
*Poona City.*

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
*Do not therefore miss this opportunity.*
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.


BANKING.


THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 69,76,745/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart,
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

USEFUL BOOKS
(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.)
(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.
For all communities in matters religious, moral and others. In three Vols. in 166 subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.
(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.
An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 350 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.
(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.
Price As. 2.
(4) GOOD READING.
Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8.
Postage in all extra. All in English.
MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.
Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side.
BOMBAY.
DUMAS (near Surat.)

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912
MOHANLAL & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
107, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. Tele. No. 1795.


SALE BY AUCTION.


CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
BONA FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS, MILL OWNERS, DYERS, ANILINE COLOUR MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS, AND OTHERS.
AUCTION SALE OF A DYEING FACTORY KNOWN AS MAHALUXMI DYEING WORKS WITH ALL ITS MACHINERIES, STORES OF CHEMICALS, ANILINE DYES MYRABOLLUMS, SULPHATE OF IRON, COCOANUT OIL, BUILDING STRUCTURES, A LARGE LOT OF CORRUGATED SHEETS AND OFFICE FURNITURE ETC., OPPOSITE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION, AT WORLI.
H. C. Suit No. 775 of 1918.
Durgadas v. Hariram.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, opposite Love Grove Pumping Station, at Worli, the following:—
Lot No. 1:—One Engine by Messrs. Alexander Shanks and Son Ltd., Boiler with Donkey by Messrs. Tinkers Ltd., and Chimney of iron.
Lot. No. 2:—12 Jiger's dyeing machines.
Lot. No. 3:—Hydro-Extractor with accessories.
Lot. No. 4:—Building structures with brick chimney with corrugated sheets etc.
Lot. No. 5:—Oil engine with iron tank.
Lot No. 6—Large and small copper and brass tanks.
Lot No. 7—Stores of chemicals including aniline colours, myrabellams, sulphate of iron, cocoanut oil, direct black colours, yellow and green colours, Turkey red oil, indigo, assorted theonal colours, cotton thread, twine thread, bar soaps, etc.
Lot No. 8—One lot of shaftings, old pullers, rope pulleys, chain blocks, screw jacks, die set, spanners, blacksmith's instruments and forge, steam and galvanized pipes, iron tanks, wooden large and small tubs, Egyptian and Manilla ropes, drilling machine, augers, iron pillars, brackets, etc., etc.
Lot No. 9—Donkey engine.
Lot No. 10—Office furnitures comprising of large and small tables, office clock, chairs, cupboards, stationery, lamps, hanging punkha, scale with weights, copying press with stand, Kitson light with oil tank, etc., etc.
NOTE:—The goods will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots.
Private offers will also be received by the Receiver at his office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or by the undersigned before the sale date.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Medows Street, Fort.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, IRON SAFES, CYCLES, PHONOS, ELECTRIC FANS, ETC.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, situated at the entrance of the Medows Street, under the instructions of the separate parties concerned:—
Very rich and artistic furniture for office and household business of the leading makers in Bombay.
By the order of the concerned:—
One lot of precious jewellery consisting of rings, necklaces, bracelets, kudas, ear-rings, etc., set with diamonds, brilliants, rubies, emeralds, etc., also a lot of pearl and gold ornaments and gold watches.
The terms as usual.
B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1918.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY.
FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.
With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.
Address:—
J. J. SHAW (b) Khetwadi, BOMBAY No. 4.

## ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

*ADVERTISEMENTS.*

*"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:*

*Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.*

***Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.***

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.*

*Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGER,*
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

*SUBSCRIPTION.*

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

| | LOCAL. | UP-COUNTRY. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. .. | Rs. 30-0 | Rs. 35-0 |
| Half-yearly .. .. | „ 16-0 | „ 18-0 |
| Quarterly .. .. | „ 8-0 | „ 9-0 |
| Monthly .. .. | „ 3-0 | „ 3-8 |
| Single Copy .. .. .. | | ..TWO Annas |

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | LOCAL. | UP-COUNTRY. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | ..Rs. 5-0 | Rs. 6-0 |
| Single Copy .. .. .. | | ..TWO Annas |

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

ACCURATE FUTURE EVENTS—Very Striking MONTHLY events for one year to come with Character Sketch and General Yogams for the whole Life. Rs. 2 only. Exact time and date of birth or letter required. HORA NILAYAM, Jagannaikpur, Cocanada. 999

## LOST.

LOST.—A drop PEARL in Fort, a Reward of Rs. 500 will be given to the finder. Apply Box No. 606 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 891

## EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS Every Morning B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS, English, Mathematics. CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay 4. Girls admitted, Sound coaching. 996

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box RUDRA, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK by a Firm of Solicitors. Apply stating terms to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 954

WANTED—A CLERK, having thorough knowledge of English and experience of Custom, Bank, Docks, etc. VARDHMAN & SONS, Pydhonie, Bombay No. 3. 950

WANTED—Two MATRIC or UNDERGRADUATE MASTERS, knowing Gujarati, for the Khanmohomed Habibbhoy A. V. School. Apply personally to the HEADMASTER at 188, Samuel Street. 1001

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for a commercial firm. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 632, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 930

WANTED—HEAD CLERK for Stores Department in Important Engineering concern in Bombay. Only men with thorough knowledge of routine need apply with copies of testimonials, details of experience and salary expected to Box No. 619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 947

WANTED—A DOCTOR, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S. Indian University as a Sanitary and Port Health Officer, for Bahrein, Persian Gulf. One having some experience of Municipal Work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 300 with private practice according to qualifications with quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 975

WANTED—SHOEING-SMITHS on Rs. 25 and 15 p. m. with free quarters. Any one, irrespective of caste, may apply immediately to the undersigned. The man applying for the first post should be a retired Farrier and Shoeing-smith of any Indian Cavalry and well up in hot shoeing. Also one FIREMAN on Rs. 15 p. m. J. FAHEY, Buggikhana Kamdar, Baroda. 986

WANTED for the Medical Department of the Uganda Protectorate SEVEN duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Initial Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 220 per month according to seniority. Period of engagement is 3 years in the first instance. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates and diploma to:—MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 1002

## SITUATION WANTED.

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

## WANTED.

WANTED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed Space in good working order. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 925

WANTED—A secondhand English CABRIOLET, must be light. Apply to Box No. 638, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—A FINANCIER to invest 25 to 30 thousand rupees in a Concern, paying 50 per cent. profits. Apply to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 993

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 2,000 on personal security of 2 gentlemen from respectable family and ten years old Life Insurance, Policy of Rs. 3,000. Interest 1 per cent. per month. Apply Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 977

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One ELECTRIC MOTOR, complete 260 H. P. Price Rs. 60,000. Apply Box No. 633, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 988

FOR SALE—3½ H. P. Humber MOTOR CYCLE. Fixed Engine. Starts easily, and works on Methylated spirit or petrol, with or without wicker Canoelet Side-car. Apply Box No. 636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

ANIMALS FOR SALE—One full grown LIONESS and three CUBS, six months old, ten OSTRICH CHICKS, about six months old. Apply SUPERINTENDENT State Gardens, Baroda. 888

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines, Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
35, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
747 MADRAS.

## TO BE LET.

HOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET. Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1918, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1917.
2. To confirm the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah (Chairman), Mr. M. S. Captain, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. J. D. Mahluxmivala, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai and M. S. Captain who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for a quarterly audit, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July, 1918, to 10th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. H. EDWARDS,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1918.

### THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS AMENDED AND RE-ENACTED BY BOMBAY ACT VI OF 1916.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act VI of 1916, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of September, 1918, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of a portion of the public street known as Mori Road.

A plan of the said public street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1918.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

### BANDRA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LICENSE, 1918.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the President of the Bandra Municipality has submitted to Government in the Public Works Department an application for a license for the supply of energy under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, in pursuance of the resolution No. 1379, dated 27th July, 1918, an advance copy of which was submitted to Government through the proper channel under this Office No. 1178, dated 6th July, 1918. The draft license is printed as accompaniment to this notice.

2. Copies of the map, accompanying the draft license, have been deposited with the President, District Local Board, Thana, and Chairman, Notified Area Committee, Santa Cruz, for public inspection. A sufficient number of copies of the draft license have also been furnished to these officers with a view to supply them to all persons applying for the same at a price of annas twelve per copy. Copies of the draft license will be available in the Municipal Office, Bandra.

3. Every Local authority, company or person, desirous of making any representation with reference to the application to the Local Government may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. Department within three months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement.

RAJARAM TUKARAM,
President.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 27th July, 1918.

### DRAFT.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1918.

LICENSE for the supply of energy granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

License is hereby granted to the Municipality of Bandra constituted under the provisions of Bombay Act III of 1901 carrying on business as such Local Authority at their Office on Waterfield Road, Bandra, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions as specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as the Bandra Municipal District Electric License, 1918.

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several words, terms and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or by the Rules thereunder, meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings; provided, that in this license:—

(1) "The Act," shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910;
(2) The expression "the licensee" shall mean and include the said Municipality of Bandra or their "delegate" as defined in rule 2 (2) of the Bandra Municipal Rules, under section 46 of Bombay Act III of 1901; and their or his permitted assigns and
(3) The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, and by the applicants under the name and style of the President of the said Municipality of Bandra for the time being.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

3. The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license is the whole of the area described in the first annexure, the limits of which are more particularly delineated in the deposited map. It is the Municipal District of Bandra for the time being constituted under the provisions of section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1901.

PURPOSE OF SUPPLY.

4. Subject to the provisions of this license and the Act and to the rules thereunder the licensee shall be entitled during the continuance of this license to supply energy for all purposes except in bulk within the area of supply.

EXEMPTION FROM THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT.

5. In pursuance of section 3 sub-section clause (f) of the Act it is hereby expressly declared that clauses I, II and IX of the Schedule to the Act, and the provisions of the remaining clauses so far as they relate to the issue of requisitions by the Local Authority to the licensee shall be exempted from incorporation in this license.

COMPULSORY AREA.

(1) The licensee shall within a period of three years after the commencement of the license execute works to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of supply of electric energy throughout such streets or parts of streets shown as coloured brown on the deposited map as are mentioned in the second annexure.

Provided that if the licensee apply for a Government or non-Government Loan under the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, framed under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914) the said period of three years shall commence from the date on which the capital is borrowed from Government or in open Market.

(2) If the licensee fail to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (1) of this clause the license may be revoked.

BREAKING UP OF RAILWAY.

7. The licensee is hereby specially authorized within the area of supply to open and break up the soil and pavement of the Railway mentioned in the third annexure to the license.

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

8. The prices to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the fourth annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with clause X of the Schedule to the Act such maxima as the Government of Bombay shall fix on approving the method.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

9. At any time after the commencement of this license the licensee may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given assign this license and transfer the whole of this undertaking in respect of which this license is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee) either to (1) a company formed or to be formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India relating to companies having authority to take over this license and the said undertaking or (2) to any neighbouring Local Authority, as the case may be, and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the licensee under this license and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BANDRA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LICENSE, 1918.

*(Continued.)*

assignment and transfer, the rights, powers, and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the licensees shall be assigned and transferred to, and shall be exercised by, and shall attach to, such company formed or to be formed as aforesaid or to such local authority.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

**FIRST ANNEXURE.**

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OF SUPPLY

The whole of Municipal district of Bandra for the time being constituted under section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1901. The limits as they stand now are delineated on the deposited map by means of a red boundary line.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

**SECOND ANNEXURE.**

COMPULSORY AREA.

Streets or parts of streets referred to in clause 6 (1) within the limits of the Bandra Municipality.

Bazar Road.
Hill Road.—From Railway station to Chimbai Road.
Waterfield Road.
Turner Road.
Bandra Hill Road.—From Chimbai Road to Kane Road.
Byramji Jijibhai Road.
Palli Road.—From Hill Road to Palli Malla Road.
Palli Malla Road.—From Palli Road to Palli Hill Road.
Palli Hill Road.—From Palli Malla Road to the last existing Municipal lamp.

Dated.....

Signed.....

**THIRD ANNEXURE.**

Railway, the soil and pavement of which may be broken up by the licensee.

1. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

**FOURTH ANNEXURE.**

MAXIMA CHARGES.

CLAUSE 1.

The term "unit" as used in this annexure shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of one thousand ampheres flowing under an electro-motive force of one volt during an hour.

CLAUSE 2.

When the actual quantity of energy used is measured by a meter the licensee shall be entitled to charge any consumer at the following rates:—

For any quantity not exceeding 12 units per calendar month Rs. 3 only. For any quantity exceeding twelve units per calendar month.
(a) for general supply purposes for lights, fans, heaters, &c., annas 6 per unit.
(b) for public street lighting annas 6 per unit.
(c) for power and purposes other than those specified in (a) at the rate of annas 8 per unit.

CLAUSE 3.

When no energy has been supplied to a consumer during any one calendar month the licensee shall be entitled to charge such consumer a sum not exceeding Rs. 3 in respect of that month.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

991

### THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

WE beg to announce that we are prepared to accept Fire Insurance business of every description at lowest current rates.

For further particulars, terms and rates

Apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES,
6, Hummum Street, Fort,
1005 Bombay.

### THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the eighth day of August, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

3. That Article 30 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by striking out from the second line thereof the word "ten" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "fourteen."
4. That Article 71 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by striking out from the fifth line thereof the word "Thirty" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "Fifty."

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Secondary Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
993 Agents.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the eighth day of August, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after subclause VII of Clause 3 thereof, namely:—

VII(A).—To purchase or otherwise acquire or accept leases of land with or without buildings thereon suitable for dwellings for the accommodation of all or any of the persons employed by the Company, and to erect such dwellings either on any land so acquired or on any other land of the Company.

2. That Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after sub-clause VII thereof, namely:—

VII(A).—To purchase or otherwise acquire or accept leases of land with or without buildings thereon suitable for dwellings for the accommodation of all or any of the persons employed by the Company, and to erect such dwellings either on any land so acquired or on any other land of the Company.

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 18th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
979 Agents.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAO BAHADUR RANGNATH SADASHIV JAYAKAR, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Government Pensioner. ..... Deceased.

MANMOHAN RANGNATH JAYAKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu, Hindu Inhabitant, Judicial Clerk attached to the Court of the 3rd Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort, the surviving Executor named in the said Will.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.), W. J. HOWARD,

The 20th day of July, 1918.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
1003 Petitioner's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai REHMATBAI, widow of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from SYED ESMAILSHAH SYED ALI SHAH, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed without reference to the interests or claims, if any, of which no noice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5347 (1), Street No 202 and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 164, New No. D/3782, Old Survey No 17 and New Survey No. 1D/52 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Kulsumbai and partly by the property of Hajishaw Sulleman, on or towards the North by the property of Sulleman Ahmed and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel and partly by the property of Ali Mahomed Haji Kassam.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1918.

PAYNE & CO.,
994 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### DR. B. DEY'S

SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY.

FITS, Hysteric, Epileptic, etc., Wonderfully Efficacious, Numerous marvellous cure. Boon to suffering humanity. Trial solicited. Highest references. Medicine for 8 days' use Rs. 3 only.

DR. B. DEY & DR. S. N. NUNDY, L.M.S., 10, Raja Lane, CALCUTTA.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one HUKMAJI ADAMJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All the persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the South side of Grant Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 307 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old No. 355, New No. 13865, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 7346 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3646 (5), Street No. 5A and bounded on or towards the North by the Grant Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the property of Wamanrao Dadaji Rane and another, on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Pestonji Boewalla and on or towards the West by the property of Ebrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Rowji and which is in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenant.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
1009 Purchaser's Attorneys.

## AMUSEMENTS.


**THE EXCELSIOR**
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
**TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.**
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
**Frawley Comedy Co.**
To-Night Tuesday, 30th & Wednesday, 31st at 9-30.
The bright and breezy sparkling comedy
**"THE BOOMERANG"**
Thursday, 1st and Friday, 2nd Aug. at 9-30
The Great Play of the Canadian North-West
**"TIGER ROSE"**
Saturday 3rd August at 9-30 p. m,
For the first time in Bombay.
The Latest London American Success
**"FAIR & WARMER"**
A New Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts
Saturday 3rd at 5-30 Matinee
ANNOUNCED LATER
NOTE:—Sunday August 4th being the 4th anniversary of the War and a Day of Prayer there will be no Theatrical Performance on that date. The Matinee will be given on Saturday 3rd instead.
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES Daily at 6-30 p. m

**IMPERIAL**
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
**TO-NIGHT**
LAST THREE EPISODES OF
**"THE SEVEN PEARLS"**
**"THE SEVEN PEARLS"**
**"THE SEVEN PEARLS"**
13th Episode "Over the Falls"
14th „ "The Tower of Death"
15th „ "The Seventh Pearl"
**THE COURSE OF AULINE**
Pathe-Colour Scenic
**PATHE GAZETTE**
LOOK OUT FOR
**"THE HIDDEN HAND"**
The greatest serial yet featuring
Doris Kenyon and Sheldon Lewis.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5, p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
Popular Prices.

**NEW ALEXANDRA**
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
A DRAMA OF INTENSE HEART INTEREST
THRILLING WITH EMOTION
**The Torment**
**The Torment**
A TALE OF
TWO POETIC SOULS
Together with a Full Programme.
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.


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AMUSEMENTS.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre
Premier Theatre of the East.
**HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.**
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The greatest war drama
**"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"**
Performed twenty times in Bombay and still demanded by the public.—The greatest theatrical success in India for years.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.
The modern farce
**"YE GODS"**
From the Strand Theatre, London. Telling what happened to the love affairs of the man who derided ancient household gods.

Thursday and Friday
For the first time in Bombay
**"THE PRINCE AND THE BEGGAR MAID"**
The great melodrama from the Lyceum Theatre, London.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5
For the first time in Bombay
**"OUT THERE"**
SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
**" OUT THERE "**
by the author of
**"PEG O' MY HEART"**

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Prices–Night : Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES :—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

CINEMA TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
Last performance of
**MISS EMMY WEHLEN**
in the E. H. DuCasse Metro-drama
**"VANITY"**
And a Comic and latest Pathe Gazette.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10 P. M.
GAIETY THEATRE
# PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents
**MISS EILEEN GRACE**
The pleasing Soubrette in a repertoire of UP-TO-DATE SONGS and SPECIALITY DANCES
**MISS NORAH MOORE**
Primedonna
**C. MORRIS**
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
And
Our Cinema this week
Is the best Showing in Town
**HANDS FROM THE SHADOW**
3-part French Drama—Colored
**HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR**
Topical
**Lupin Comedy and Dancing extraordinary.**

THURSDAY AUGUST 1st
Powerful 3 Part Drama
**PAPA HULIN.**

**A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!**
The way in which, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last the
**CINEMA PRECIOUS**
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
was invaded by anxious crowds, distinctly shows how immensely popular the great Film of Romantic Adventure
**"The Secret Kingdom"**
(45,000 FEET)
has already proved.
Six Parts—6,000 Feet—this week.
It is a Serial that is as grand in conception as it is unique and lofty in execution.
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE AND A COMIC IN THE PROGRAMME.
**Nightly : 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)**
*NOTE.*—A Ten-Rupee Post Office Cash Certificate will be given as a Prize, every day this week upto Friday in the 7 p.m. (S.T.) Show. Prize open to all classes.

# THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
FIRST OF THE MUTUAL-CHAPLIN COMEDIES
**Charlie Chaplin**
AS
**"THE COUNT"**
"The Count" featuring Chaplin whose income with this Company is now £4,000 a week.
FIRST TIME ON THE EMPIRE SCREEN.
**MARY MILES MINTER.**
THE LATEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL GIRL STAR IN A CHARMING COMEDY DRAMA
**"ENVIRONMENT"**
KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR MORE OF THIS CHARMING ACTRESS'S FILM.

# THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM
**To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30**
THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE AMAZING PATRIOTIC SERIAL
**The Red Ace**
WITH
MARIE WALCAMP
**Dropped From The Clouds.**—a comedy drama in two parts narrating the adventures of Cowboys in a Turkish harem.
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE—Very Amusing and Instructive.

***THE GREAT RUSH***
DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS AT
# THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
was indeed very gratifying.
**'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'**
(3,000 feet)
The charming Screen Drama by PATHE FRERES promises to draw very largely throughout its run.
Miss Ruth Roland, as the OTHER WOMAN was the idol of the audience, and her appearance on the Screen was greeted by continuous cheers.
6,000 feet this Week.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC AND A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
**Four Shows every evening :—5-30 ; 7-0 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.).**


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 24th:

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 1,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | .. |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 50 |
| " " Imports | Nil |
| Mid. Americans spot trading value | 21.41 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. sakelleridis spot | 29 98 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | July 26 60; Oct. 24.56; Jan. 23.70 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | July 26.59; Oct. 23.61 |

Liverpool, July 25th

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 1,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | .. |
| " " Sales of East Indian | Nil |
| " " Imports | 20.67 |
| Mid. Americans Spot Trading value | 29.38 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. sakelleridis spot | 24.75 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | July 24.18; Oct. 23.59; Jan. 24.40 |
| New Orleans opening 10 a.m. | July 23.15; Oct. |

Liverpool, July 26th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 1,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 200 |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 44,000 |
| " " Imports | 20.63 |
| Mid. Americans spot trading value | 29.98 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. sakelleridis | 24.60 |
| New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | Oct. 23.97; Jan. 23.82; Mar. 23.59; Oct. 23.20 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | Jan. |

#### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—
New Contracts

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 21.63 |
| Aug. | 20.29 |
| Sept. | 19.41 |
| Oct. | 18.97 |
| Nov. | 18.76 |

Old Contracts.

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 20.16 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

Liverpool, July 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—
New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 21.17 |
| Aug. | 20.12 |
| Sept. | 19.35 |
| Oct. | 18.98 |
| Nov. | 18.75 |

Old Contracts.

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 19.42 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

Liverpool, July 26th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—
New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 21.01 |
| Aug. | 19.98 |
| Sept. | 19.37 |
| Oct. | 19.07 |
| Nov. | 18.85 |

Old Contracts:

| Months | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| July | 19.38 |

#### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 24th.

New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 21.50 |
| August | 20.33 |
| Sept. | 19.43 |
| Oct. | 19.01 |
| Nov. | 18.76 |

Old Contracts.

| Months: | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| July | 19.96 |

Liverpool, July 25th.

New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| July | 20.87 |
| August | 19.85 |
| Sept. | 19.17 |
| Oct. | 18.88 |
| Nov. | 18.65 |

Old Contracts:

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 19.02 |

Liverpool, July 26th.

New Contracts:

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| July | 20.84 |
| Aug. | 19.87 |
| Sept. | 19.30 |
| Oct. | 18.92 |
| Nov. | 18.66 |

Old Contracts

| Months | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| July | 19.18 |

#### EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 24th.

New Contracts:

| Months | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| July | 29.80 |

Liverpool, July 25th:

New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price: |
|---|---|
| July | 29.80 |

Liverpool, July 26th.

New Contracts:

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 29.80 |

#### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 24th:

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G Bengal Good | 15.11 |
| " " Fully Good | 15.86 |
| " " Fine | 16.36 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | 17.06 |
| " " " Fully Good | 17.81 |
| " " " Fine | 17.31 |
| " Broach Good | 20.14 |
| " " Fully Good | 20.39 |
| " " Fine | 20.64 |
| " Scinde Good | 15.12 |
| " " Fully Good | 15.87 |
| " " Fine | 15.37 |

Liverpool, July 25th:

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | 14.37 |
| " " Fully Good | 15.12 |
| " " Fine | 15.62 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | 16.32 |
| " " " Fully Good | 17.07 |
| " " " Fine | 17.57 |
| " Broach Good | 19.40 |
| " " Fully Good | 19.65 |
| " " Fine | 19.90 |
| " Scinde Good | 14.38 |
| " " Fully Good | 15.13 |
| " " Fine | 15.63 |

Liverpool, July 26th:

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | 14.46 |
| " " Fully Good | 15.21 |
| " " Fine | 15.71 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | 16.29 |
| " " " Fully Good | 17.04 |
| " " " Fine | 17.54 |
| " Broach Good | 19.36 |
| " " Fully Good | 19.61 |
| " " Fine | 19.86 |
| " Scinde Good | 14.46 |
| " " Fully Good | 15.21 |
| " " Fine | 15.71 |

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 26th:

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | Nil |
| " Forwarded | 52,000 |
| " Imports | 57,000 |
| " Stock | 279,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 6,600 |

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 25th:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | 67,100,000 | Inc. | 600,000 |
| Public Deposits | 34,700,000 | Dec. | 3,500,000 |
| Other do. | 136,700,000 | Dec. | 98,100,000 |
| Govt. Securities | 56,100,000 | Inc. | 300,000 |
| Other do. | 103,300,000 | Dec. | 2,200,000 |
| Notes and Gold | 29,800,000 | Inc. | 200,000 |

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 24th:

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 3,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | .. |
| " to Continent | .. |
| Futures at New York July | 25.40 |
| " " Oct. | 24.47 |
| " " Jan. | 23.80 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 29.40 |
| " " Orleans | 29.00 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 25.95 |
| " " Oct. | 23.48 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) | 8¾ |
| Demand Bills | 4.75.30 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 99⅝ |

New York, July 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 6,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | .. |
| " to Continent | 17,000 |
| Futures at New York July | Not quoted. |
| " " Oct. | 24.87 |
| " " Jan. | 24 30 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 28.80 |
| " " Orleans | 28.75 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | Not quoted. |
| " " Oct. | 23.82 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8¾ |
| Demand Bills | 4.75.30 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 99⅝ |

New York, July 26th:

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 7,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| " to Continent | Nil |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 24.80 |
| " " Jan. | 24.15 |
| " " Mar. | 24.13 |
| Spot " Cotton at New York | 28.55 |
| " " Orleans | 28.00 |
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. | 23.65 |
| " " Jan. | 23.36 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8¾ |
| Demand Bills | 4.75.30 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 99⅝ |

Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 31,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 17,000 |
| " " to France and Continent | 20,000 |
| " " to Japan | 4,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 948,000 |
| " " at Interior Ports | 689,000 |

#### MONEY MARKET.

London, July 24th:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 48 13/16 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April 1917. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | 3 1/2 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 3 1/2 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 1/4 |
| " " " 6 " | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 |
| " 7 day market loans | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 56½ |
| Rupee Paper 2½ % Nominal | 49 |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 66½ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 57½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 27.15¼ |

London, July 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 48 13/16 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917 | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | 3 1/2 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 3 1/2 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 1/4 |
| " " " 6 " | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 |
| " 7 day market loans | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 56⅝ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal | 49 |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 66½ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 57½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 27.15¼ |

London, July 26th:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 48 13/16 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady Government demand still large. | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April, 1917 | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 3 1/2 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 3 1/2 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 1/4 |
| " " " 6 " | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 |
| " 7 day market loans | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 56⅝ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal | 49 |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 66½ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 57½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 27.15¼ |

#### WAR LOANS.

London, July 24th:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ % 1925—1928 | £89 |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | £100 |
| 5 % New. | £94¼ |

London, July 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ % 1925—1928 | £88⅞ |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | £100 |
| 5 % New. | £94¼ |

London, July 26th

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ % 1925—1928 | £89 |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | £100 |
| 5% New | £94¼ |

#### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London: July 24th.

AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Australian Wheat paid Sellers | 79/6 |

RAPESEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value | 590 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July | 600 |
| Tone of Rapeseed :—Under control. | |
| Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value | 600 |

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed :—Value.

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £133 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal | £122½ |
| Hard Spelter Nominal | — |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | 14 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Sellers | 15/9 |

Tone.—Weak.

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value | 3/0½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Value | 2/2½ |

Tone :—Easy Tendency.

London, July 25th.

AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Australian Wheat Value | 79/6 |

RAPESEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value | 590 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Value | 600 |
| Tone of Rapeseed :—Under control. | |
| Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value | 600 |

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed :—Value.

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £133 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal | £122½ |
| Hard Spelter | Nominal. |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | 14 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | 15/9 |

Tone:—Weak.

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers | 3/0½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Buyers | 2/2 |

Tone—Easy Tendency.

London, July 26th:

AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Australian Wheat Value | 79/6 |

RAPESEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value | 590 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Value | 600 |
| Tone of Rapeseed :—Under control. | |
| Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value | 600 |

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed :—Value.

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £133 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal | £122½ |
| Hard Spelter Nominal | — |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | 13/9 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | 15/9 |

Tone :—Weak no demand freely offered.

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value | 3/0½ |
| Plantation First Later Crepe Aug. Buyers | 2/1½ |

Tone :—Easy Tendency.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 29.

Yesterday (Sunday) there was a further sharp advance in the price of Fine Broach September, and business was done in the bazaar up to Rs. 850. This morning the nominal rate was Rs. 843. The Marwadi bazaar opened strong at Rs. 855 on Calcutta buying, and the rate quickly advanced to Rs. 885. Some profit taking then caused a decline to Rs. 862, and the price later on improved to Rs. 870. Fluctuations are wide and rapid. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 875, and after further changes closed as under.

The ready market has been strong. There has been a fair enquiry and prices all round are much higher.

#### QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Broach | September | Rs | 863 |
| Good Sawginned Dharwar | Aug.-Sept. | " | 832 |
| " M. G Coompta | " | " | 850/2 |
| " " Westerns | " | " | 830 |

#### BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 29TH JULY 1918.

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fine | F.G. | Gd. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengals | | 675 | 640 | 600 | Ready. |
| Sawginned Dharwar | | | | 820 | " |
| M.G. Westerns | | | | 830 | " |
| M.G. Coompta | | | | 860 | " |
| M.G. Bagalkot | | | | 835 | " |
| M.G. Kadi Viramgaro | | | 837 | | " |
| M.G Anjar | | | 852 | | " |
| M.G Mundra | | | 865 | | " |
| M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan | | | | 820 | " |
| Laktar Ginned | | | | 820 | " |
| M.G. Athni Mira) | | | | | " |
| M.G. Broach | 837 | 825 | 815 | 860 | " |

#### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 27th July 1918.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 7,508 bales |
| Wheat | 10,646 owts |
| Linseed | 13,717 " |
| Rape, &c | 1,414 " |
| Gingellyseed | 357 " |
| Poppyseed | 690 " |
| Groundnuts | 669 " |
| Castorseed | 12,583 " |
| Ajwa | 7,560 " |
| Myrabolams | 658 " |
| Dholwanseed | 191 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil " |
| Gram | 5,937 " |
| Fowar | 316 " |
| Moke | Nil |
| Barley | 4,970 " |

#### THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th July, 1918, at 6-0 p.m.

| Growths: | Super-Fine. | Fine | Fully Good. | Good | F.G.F. Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M.G.) | .. | 665 | 625 | 585 | .. Ready |
| Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) | .. | 690 | 620 | .. | .. Ready |
| Mundra (M.G.) | .. | .. | 835 | 845 | .. Ready |
| Limbdi Dharamgadhra (M.G.) | .. | .. | 835 | 825 | .. Ready |
| Broach (M.G.) | 837 | 825 | 815 | .. | .. Ready |
| Kadi | .. | .. | 840 | 830 | .. Ready |
| Viramgam(M.G) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wathla (M.G.) | .. | .. | 660 | .. | .. Ready |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | .. | .. | .. | 820 | 805 Ready |
| Westerns (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 830 | 815 Ready |
| Westerns (H.G.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Compta (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 855 | 840 Ready |
| Amtal-Miraj (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 855 | 840 Ready |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 29th, 1918,—6-0 p.m.

| | Basis Terms: Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 78-80 | 0 0 0 | 8 4 0 |
| " " Cawnpore 78-82 | 0 0 16 | 8 3 0 |
| " " Karachi Bangla | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 7 14 0 | 0 0 0 |
| " " Cawnpore | 7 13 0 | 0 0 0 |
| " " Yellow Cawnpore | 8 2 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 8 12 0 | 9 0 0 |
| " Thin | 8 4 0 | 8 10 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-16 | 8 0 0 | — — |
| " Gujar 75-25 | — — | — — |
| " Gujar 50-50 | — — | — — |
| " Black | — — | — — |
| Poppyseed, White | 11 2 0 | 11 8 0 |
| Groundnuts | 50 0 0 | — — |
| Mowraseed | 8 0 0 | — — |
| Barley | 12 0 0 | — — |
| Castorseed | 0 0 0 | 14 12 0 |

Forward:

| | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Linseed Sept. | 9 14 6 |
| Linseed May | 10 6 0 |
| Wheat Aug.-Sept. | 8 14 0 |
| Wheat April-May | 8 6 0 |

#### BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 29th, 1918.

| | Rate per lb Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 161 | 1—3—8 |
| Shapurji No. 16 | 1—3—8 |
| Shapiex No. 16 | 1—3—2 |
| Edward No. 10 | 1—3—4 |
| Light Horses No. 63 | 1—0—0 |

#### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 29th 1918.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1 5 15½ |
| " Demand | 1 6 1 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1 6 7 |
| Fcs. Demand | 203 |
| American Dollars | 279 |
| Hongkong | 221½ |
| Shanghai | 316½ |
| Japan | 144 |
| Straits | 155 |

Market steady.

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 29.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-2-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-10-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31-32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203¼.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened steady but declined towards the close on account of profit-taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,360, Swan 935, Standard 2,085, Simplex 1,047-8, Shapurji 151-4, Pearls 767-8, New Greats 447-8, Madhowji 2,925, Kohinoor 1,685, Kastoorchand 1,560, Ind. Malwa 375, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 682-8, Fazulbhoy 950, David 630, Currimbhoy 447-8, Crescent 298-12, Colaba 1,665, Cen. India 2,830, By. United 1,185, By. Dyeing 1,645, Advance 1,530, Bundi 22-8, Cen. Mining 39, Ind. Cement 347-8, Katni Defd. 1,312-8, Tata Old D. 1,150, Alcocks 812-8, Bombay Burma 650, Bombay Tramway 385, By. Steam 360, Tata Hydro 1,255.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,360, Swan 940, Standard 2,090, Simplex 1,047-8, Shapurji 150, Pearls 770, New Greats 450, Madhowji 2,925, Kohinoor 1,690, Kastoorchand 1,545, Ind. Malwa 377-8, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 682-8, Fazulbhoy 950, David 632-8, Currimbhoy 447-8, Crescent 297-8, Colaba 1,660, Nagpur 2,830, By. United 1,185, By. Dyeing 1,640, Advance 1,530, Bundi 22, Cen. Mining 39, Ind. Cement 347-8, Katni Defd. 1,330, Tata Old D. 1,150, Alcocks 810, By. Burma 645, Bombay Tramway 385, By. Steam 370, Tata Hydro 1,285.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 30TH JULY, 1918.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

**FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS IN COMMR'S. REPORT.**

179-15—Captain & V, Birdichand Anraj a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen a firm, Madh K & Co.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.**

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow and ors, Judah & S, Smetham B & Co., Part heard, 25-7-18.

1000-17—Craigie B and C, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China v. S. Naran & Co. a firm, Payne and Co., Part heard.

13-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Misha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T. & Co.

831-17—Jam R & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.

772-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.

588-17—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soondardas & Co.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.

1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.

1107-17—Madh K & Ch, Pandamsingh Narsinghbhai v. Lala Harnarain & anr, Edgelow G W & Co.

1195-17—Crawford B & Co., Richardson and Cruddas a firm v. Cawasji Dhunjibhoy Tarachand & ors, Ard H D & Co.

181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustonji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne & Co.

935-17—Mulla & Mulla Vadauji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhai K & Gir.

216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.

357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gayalbhai & Co. a firm, Edg G W & Co.

949-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v. Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL**

547-16—Malvi M R & Co., Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi v. Ranchoddas Anandidas.

501-18—Smetham B & Co., Pandharinath Dadabhoy Dhume v. Nizamuddin Gulamally & ors, Pocha & Co., Smetham B & Co.

572—18—Merwanji K & Co., Kanji Allarakhia & anr v. Nadershaw Hiraji Baria.

581-18—Jam R & D, Isherdas Gorakhram a firm v. Asserdas Salebram a firm, M B Chothia.

592-18—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs Ramchand Ishwardas a firm v. Messrs Juwarsingh Amarsingh a firm.

593-18—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs Ramchand Ishwardas a firm v. Messrs. Harnamsingh Dhannasingh a firm.

688-18—Hiralal Th & Co., Lillabhai Pragji & Co. a firm v. Shah Karsandas Piteraberdas a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

700-18—Payne & Co., H J Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Nowrungewell & Sons a firm.

702-18—Malvi M R & Co., Sundrabai widow v. Ajraj Chunilal & anr, Mans H M & Co.

736-18—Khandvalla & Co., Hardayal Shivlal a firm v. Balubhai Dayabhai & anr.

781-18—Purnanand & Co., Kalidas Govindlal & anr v. Messrs. Laxmidas Gordhandas & Co. a firm, Motichand & D.

832-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Tumbraj Bhurajji a firm v. Maklaji Jetaji a firm, Khand L & M.

844-18—N. C. Dalal, Nagardas Chaganlal v. Hirachand Valchand.

888-18—Mans H M & Co., Dost Mahomed Hasambhoy Visram v. Ebrahim Fazulbhoy Visram, Matubhai J & M.

901-18—Mans H M & Co., Ahmed Abdulla v. Darji Karson Prema.

920-18—Motichand & D, Messrs Rufraj Ctarmat a firm v. Messrs Sadanand Makundji & anr.

930-18—Bhai K & Gir, Chemram Jasraj a firm v. Sakrabhai Chimanlal a firm.

940-18—Shroff & Dinsha, Passu Khimji v. Vardhwan Jetsi & Co., a firm, Ard H D & Co.

941-18—Chitnis M & K, Ford Automobiles a firm v. A J Colling & Co. a firm, Ard H D & Co.

**ADJOURNED PETITION.**

In Re Indian Arb. Act IX of 1899—Tyabji D & Co., Madhowdas Khushaldas a firm Petrs. v. Gokaldas Haridas a firm, Respondents, Pandia & Co., Notice d. 22-6-18.

**SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL. SHORT CAUSE.**

655-18—Joh G & B, Messrs Dharamsee Assoc & Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikhusru Hirjibhai Printer & Co., a firm, Dastur & Co.

# BEGGAR NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

## DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION:

## ROADS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

**A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, when the report of the Committeee, regarding measures to be taken for dealing with the question of the beggar nuisance in the city was adopted.**

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee, regarding measures to be taken for dealing with the question of beggar nuisance in the city.

The report of the Committee has already been published.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved the adoption of the report.

WANTED: GOVERNMENT HELP TO MINICIPALITY

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said:—The public for several years past had constantly complained of the way in which beggars were allowed to go about the city and prove not only a nuisance but a danger to the health of the city. He urged legislation on the lines of that passed in Ceylon as regards outside beggars. Many of the beggars seen in Bombay had come from outside and from such far away places as Bokhara and other towns in Central Asia. If all the beggars in India could be made to do some honest work they would not only be earning their own livelihood, but would also be of great use to society. The Bombay Municipality should be helped liberally by the Government in any measures they took to solve the beggar question. Dr. Cursetji suggested that a central Relief Committee might be appointed by the Government. The question was an old one and he was glad that consideration was being given to it now.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he could not understand how the Government could be called upon to help by contributing half the expenses. They could not insist upon the Government helping them by contributing an equal share.

The proposition was adopted.

ROADS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Corporation considered the forty-seventh report of the Roads Committee regarding proposals for prescribing revised regular lines for Dharavi Road, and for laying out a new road running partly on the north and partly on the south of Dharavi Road and partly on the north of Mahim Mori Road. The Committee, in the course of their report, stated:

"The Commissioner in his letter under reference states that in consequence of the necessity for improving the communications between the eastern portion of the Island and the mainland Government have sanctioned a diversion of the Bombay Agra Road between Sion and Kurla and the erection of a new causeway. In order to connect the new causeway with the Improvement Trust Road the Railway Company will rebuild the Sion Bridge to a width of 60 feet and construct a new road of the same width to connect the west approach of the bridge with the new causeway. This causeway and the bridge will be connected with Mahim and the west of the Island by Dharavi Road, which is at present only 25 feet broad and very tortuous, though it carries a large amount of traffic as it is the only east and west road, north of Dadar Road. The Commissioner, therefore, considers it desirable to widen this road to 40 feet and consequently proposes to prescribe revised regular lines as shown in yellow lines on the accompanying plan in substitution of the present regular lines of the street shown in red lines. The portion coloured green shows a small diversion of the road which it is necessary to make so as to do away with the existing very sharp turnings at this point. The existing portion of the road for which this diversion is proposed will remain unaltered and will not be closed. The Committee have carefully considered these proposals, in consultation with the Commissioner, and recommend that they may be approved, and that in carrying out the proposals the Commissioner be authorized to acquire frontages wherever desirable. With the improvements effected as proposed above, Dharavi Road, however, will continue to be circuitous and as it has houses along a great portion of it, it will not be possible to adapt it to the traffic. It may be expected that there will be a good deal of fast traffic, going from Bandra and Mahim to the east of the Island, and vice versa. The Commissioner, therefore, considers it extremely desirable to lay out a new and straight road 60 feet wide as shown in green lines on the plan running partly on the north and partly on the south of Dharavi Road and partly on the north of Mahim Mori Road. This will constitute the northernmost important east and west road of the Island. Land can be obtained for the road very cheaply at present, but this will not be the case as development of the Island proceeds. In regard to this road the Committee have asked for certain particulars from the Commissioner, on the receipt of which a further report will be made."

SIR DINSHAW'S MINUTE.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, in the course of a minute, stated:—"I should have acquiesced in this report had its objects been really the alignment of Dharavi Road and Mahim Mori Road. That is the ostensible reason. But the true object, I am afraid, is another. The Port Trust, for the improvement of its estate in the north-east, has lately recommended a scheme of its own. The Improvement Trust has been asked to submit to the Board a report thereon. As I write, this report is in circulation and so far as I have been able to gather from certain directions and indirections, it is the object of these two bodies, not yet openly disclosed, to urge the Municipality to come to their respective assistance! For without that assistance neither bodies would be able to achieve the objects they have in view. In short, this Dharavi area, to be fresh aligned, will by and by have its big development. It is indispensable to both. The Port Trust in the north-eastern direction of its harbour railway and newly acquired estate cannot further promote its interests without being ultimately linked up by way of communications with the areas which the Improvement Trust may acquire. But in order that this latter Trust may also reap its own advantage it must appeal to the Municipality for assistance. It cannot be said at this early stage how far the public of Bombay will be benefited by the scheme, which is yet in embryo, But assuming that the public will be benefited by the efforts which the triangular local authorities may respectively make, that is to say, improved through communications on the north-west and north-east sides of the City, and further habitable accommodation to relieve the congested parts in the heart of the town it is only fair and reasonable that each body should not remain in camera as at present, but frankly come forward to contribute its quota in the proportion of the benefits that will respectively accrue to them in the end. At present, it would seem and I sincerely wish my belief may be proved to be erroneous, that the Port Trust is urging the Improvement Trust for the improvement indicated. The Improvement Trust in its turn is later on bound to urge the Municipal Commissioner, who it is needless to say, is a member of both these powerful organizations. The Commissioner, in turn, will thus by and by bring pressure on the Corporation. And this Dharavi alignment is the beginning of it, though I am perfectly aware of the fact that the alignment was mooted in 1913. But it is in reality the precursor of the scheme in embryo. Now, the Corporation are aware of the history of the construction of many an overbridge in certain populous parts of the City in recent times. They know that in the construction of such overbridges the railways concerned had to be called upon to contribute their just quota. Years ago the Port Trust also were similarly called upon to contribute their share in reference to the Wadi Bunder Road alignment and the widening of the Lawrence DeLima Street. I should, therefore, suggest that a similar course be followed in the present case. Assuming, I repeat, that all the three triangular local bodies are interested each from its point of view, it is not only essential but perfectly equitable that they should first meet and draw up a comprehensive scheme showing what it may approximately cost and that when all three have agreed to contribute their respective quota towards that cost, this matter of the Dharavi and Mori Mahim Road alignments be sanctioned. Meanwhile, I would suggest that the Corporation would act wisely in the interest of the rate paying public by a postponement of the sanction now asked for as recommended by the Committee, at any rate the authority given at the end for the acquisition of frontages should be withheld. There is no hurry for it and there is no urgency whatever. In the discussion at the Committee there was considerable divergence of opinion about the proposed construction of the road expressed. That discussion was not profitless and it is to be hoped those who were for and against the road will recapitulate these arguments in the Corporation. The colonisation of that big area north-east and north-west in the near future is certain to come before the Corporation for consideration, and it is necessary, therefore, to proceed cautiously and prudently, but without unnecessary delay.

CORPORATION AS MILCH-COW.

"The point now I wish to urge in this place is this. The Bombay Municipal Corporation should not be allowed to be the milch cow of a variety of organizations, large and small, all purporting to be serving "public interests." There may be scores of objects of such interests, but that does not necessarily signify that the Municipality should help each and every one of them, at any rate, those which are potential and backed by equally more than one potential influence. The Municipality has its own obligations to discharge as laid down by the law. These obligations are swelling in volume from time to time entailing larger and larger financial burdens. I need not say, from my own long experience, what will eventually be the financial burdens laid on the Corporation when the embryo scheme, already referred to, of which the Dharavi area is the key, is brought to a practical head. Of course, the Corporation will be asked in due course to express its own opinion thereon. That is exactly the reason why in anticipation thereof I request the Corporation not to take any hasty step, especially the acquisition of frontages, which may eventually commit them, while the other interested bodies escape to pay their fair share. It is highly essential at this very preliminary stage to settle the issues involved in the sanctioning of the new alignment so that the Corporation may not be caught unawares and committed while the two influential bodies achieve their object at the expense of the rate paying public. The triangular interests involved demand a triangular unity of action and the proportionate contribution each must make towards the general benefit of the City."

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. R. B. Mantri moved as an amendment that the consideration of this report be postponed until the receipt of the Committee's report re the new Road.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the amendment.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha moved as an amendment that the report be adopted except that the question of the action of frontages be postponed.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that he did not want to acquire the frontages actually, but he wanted to assert the principle that the Corporation had the power to do so.

In the light of this explanation both Sir Dinshaw and Mr Mantri withdrew their amendments and the original proposition was then passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

## WOMENS FRANCHISE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In "New India" of July 20th the following passage came in a leading article "Labour and India":

"We then come to the exposition of what Labour 'will desire to see' in India, and here Labour becomes a little unreasonable, for our writer demands that we shall do at once what Labour has only attained slowly and gradually in Britain. 'It must be made perfectly clear that Home Rule is demanded not only for men, but for women also.' That is quite right, but Labour has had votes since 1867, and only in 1918 are English women granted votes."

One is rather amazed to read such a sentence. Why should India beginning the new era, make the same blundering stupid mistakes as England? Why should India copy England in her stupidity? Does India want to begin her life as a Nation with the appalling conditions existing in England 60 and more years ago? Is she desirous of shutting her eyes to the progress made by the world since that time (such as it is)? England by the shedding of the hearts blood and the suffering of her sons and daughters is to-day arising from the mud of prejudice and shaking off the chains of oppression that bound her, but is India going to take the England of 1850 as the ideal on which she is going to form her New Constitution? India has a glorious opportunity now of demanding her rights and forming the greatest Democracy ever known. The voice of her united people singing the song of Freedom, can drown all murmers of the oppressors, and her united action can gain her all she wants,—if only she will want the great and not the small, be off the side of the Gods of Freedom and Progress and not with the little timid men afraid of the New because their grandfathers had not known it.

In England, in 1832, the first Reform Bill was passed giving a limited franchise to people with certain qualifications; women possessing those qualifications, were not however allowed to vote, and it has taken English women 86 years to get the fact recognised that women are half the people in a country. This blunder has been the cause of endless suffering and incredible injustice both under the laws of the land and in economic life; it has meant long years of hard and weary work; and valuable time has been spent in obtaining an obvious and necessary right, that might have been given to constructive work in the country; but without definite political status no community in any country can get its grievances rectified or have the power to advance any cause of social or economic reform. India is not unique, and if she adopts a system of democratic and representative government any community that is not represented in the Government, and to whom the members of that Government are not responsible will be subject to injustice and neglect as has been the case when this has happened in other countries of the world.

The era in the West of the rule of men alone is ending in chaos; now is beginning the era of nations ruled by "all" their people, men and women together, and the day of physical force is over, for women will bring the spiritual Soul Force into the affairs of State and Government, into economic and commercial life.

The Labour Party in England is fighting for true Democracy not merely in England, but for the world. But the World Democracy does not desire a new nation of some 300,000,000 souls to start their existence bolstering up the old worn prejudices that have had to be fought against for so long, and are only now being vanquished; will not welcome a nation where half the people—the women, will have to begin the fight for elementary justice and freedom, when the rest of the world has put behind them, as a shameful page of history from their barbaric days, the recollection that such a fight was necessary within their own borders.

India in taking her place as a Nation, free and self-governing, should be prepared to take her place in the forefront, advocating Democracy and Freedom, standing for development and progress, not beginning her new life where other nations stood a half or a whole century ago; that will make India a drag on the world progress and the New Democracy. India can take a place honoured and leading among the free nations of the world, but not unless she stands as they do, with the "whole" of her people, men and women, working together for the good of the country. India cannot rise with only half her people, making progress and enjoying the rights of citizenship.

The article again says, "Liberty . . . is regarded as a privilege not as a right, a boon to be granted by one Nation to another and to be withheld on the flimsiest of pretexts—a coloured skin." And Liberty is also equally the right of Indian women, a right and not a privilege and it cannot "be withheld on the flimsiest of pretexts"—sex. Indian men cannot ask for rights for themselves if they wish to deny the same rights to the Indian women.

But one may hope that Indian men are going to put into practice their principles of Freedom. The Congress Committees have been asked by the All-India Congress Committee to express their opinions on the matter of Women's Franchise, so far the result has been satisfactory. But it is very much to be hoped that a definite pronouncement on the matter of the Indian women's place in the Reform Scheme that may be ultimately the Constitution of India, will be made by the next Congress meeting, next month, so that the World Democracy, not only the Labour Party in England, may know where their new comrade India will stand—among the "Has beens" and "Dugouts", or among the free young nations and compel the Company to put a stop to it?—Yours, etc.,

DOROTHY JINARAJADASA.

## BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCANDALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have had the greatest pleasure in seeing the letters of "Rambler" and of "Sada Gun" in your valued paper and am exceedingly glad to see that the residents of Bandra are now out of their slumber by taking the advantage of your paper, the organ of the poor, and I trust they will make it a point to break the sound sleep of our City fathers (to which name they of course are not deserved) by blowing the bugle through the medium of your paper and by holding the meetings of the Residents and Ratepayers of Bandra and strongly protesting against the action of the Municipal Board and its employees.

I am not going to repeat the complaints of "Rambler" and "Sada Gun" but I endorse their each and every word and in addition take the Chapel Road in hand which road as is well known continues the Bazar Road and leads to two big Churches the "Mt. Carmel" and the "Mt. Mary."

This Chapel Road is used throughout the year by the pilgrims who pay visits to the shrine of Mt. Mary and during the "Mt. Mary's Feast" it is used by lakhs, if not crores, of the pilgrims: not only that but this road being on the seaside is inhabited not only by the poor but by well-to-do persons and even by Collectors and Police Officers; moreover during the epidemic of plague the residents of the other localities shift to this locality.

But our Municipal employees not only neglect their duties towards the residents of this locality but are encouraged by the Board to overlook the just complaints of the residents as regards, roads, light and sanitation and have about five years ago blindly allowed a buffalo stable to be built at Sooparitalao and although the residents protested, asking for the removal of the said stable, the Municipality not only gave a deaf ear to their complaint but allowed an additional horse stable to be built this year on the ground owned by the "worthy President" of our Municipality.

As suggested by Mr. Bottlewala, Solicitor, the Chairman of the meeting held in St. Andrew School on the 13th instant, it is high time for the Ratepayers to form their Committee and hold meetings at intervals.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. S.

Chapel Road, Bandra, July 26.

## UNITED PRAYER FOR THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We ask the courtesy of your paper to enable us to make known to the Christian people of Bombay that, in connection with the approaching fourth anniversary of the declaration of war, a meeting for prayer, in which members, European and Indian, of various Christian denominations in Bombay will join, is to be held in the Cathedral, on Saturday the 3rd of August at 5-30 p.m.

The desire for such a combined meeting is one of the fruits of the Service of Intercession for the Re-union of the Churches held in January last, which made a deep impression upon all who took part in it. Sorrow at the spectacle of our numerous and deep divisions, and a longing to be shown the path to a recovered unity then brought us together in prayer.

Now, in our concern about the war, with the dreadful sufferings it has brought upon mankind, and with the immensely complex problems which it has uncovered or created, we feel again that we are on common ground, both as Christians and as British subjects. Nor do we forget that we number among our fellow-Christians in Bombay many citizens of the United States of America, whose countrymen are fighting side by side with ours. We agree in believing that "more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," that the war is ultimately a conflict of spiritual forces, and that if peace, when it comes, is to be worthy of the name, its terms must be in accordance with eternal principles of right. On the 4th of August the Churches will separately observe the anniversary of our Empire's entry into the war. But it has been widely felt that we ought to do more than this, that we should rise above our divisions, and manifest the faith in God and the belief in the essential righteousness of our cause, which are common to us all, by joining as one body to pray to the God and Father of men.

With this object in view a number of ministers and laymen met at Wilson College on July 8th, and decided to arrange for some joint meetings for prayer. It was agreed that, could the necessary consent be obtained, the first meeting should be held in the Cathedral, on Saturday the 3rd August at 5-30 p.m., and that similar meetings should be held afterwards in some of the other Churches in Bombay.

The immediate purpose of this letter is to make public intimation that the service on August 3rd has been arranged, and that it will be very similar in form to that of January last. An order of prayer has been drawn up by a Committee, in English, Marathi, and Gujarati, and copies will be provided at the Cathedral. We desire to appeal through your columns to all Christian people in Bombay to join in this effort, both by their prayers beforehand, and by their presence in the Cathedral next Saturday evening.

We are, etc.,

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Garland. | H. W. Lea-Wilson. |
| R. M. Gray. | P. H. Loyd. |
| F. W. Hamerton. | John McKenzie. |
| L. Hari. | J. Malelu. |

## AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF KARWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of your able and instructive article regarding the forest policy of Government in Karwar, you will kindly allow me to send an appeal to the people of Karwar through the columns of your widely read paper.

When every other district with even its villages in the Presidency is pulsating with a new life to-day, Karwar alone does not seem to have yet awakened from its slumber. The backwardness of the people in education is, it must be admitted, one of the main causes. While a couple of retired officials, Rao Bahadurs to boot, occasionally bestir themselves in getting up "Pan Supari Parties" in honour of officials on the eve of their transfer, to flatter them without any regard to their merits, and in these latter in raising War Loan and recruits, they have yet to learn that they have a greater duty to do by their own people. The few educated people also are wanting in their duty. This may be attributed to their fear of district officials, high and low, who, being generally of autocratic dispositions resent any sigh of awakening in the people and the people of Karwar will be the last men on earth to do anything that will incur the displeasure of these official gods, to say nothing of the daily anxious efforts of some of them at least to keep them well pleased.

Why, Karwar has more pleaders than there are cases for them. One of them, I understand, in spite of his standing, has taken to agriculture, finding his practice not very lucrative. Members of the legal profession have been the life of the people in other parts of the country. Will not the pleaders of Karwar a fairly large number of whom are young University men emulate them? The recently started Kanara People's Association, though it does not inspire much confidence, will offer them a good field for their activities. In their leisure hours at least let them study the conditions of their people and think how best they can advance their interests.

The majority of the people of Karwar, as you know, are agriculturists, and the securing of a liberal forest policy to which you devoted so able an article is their greatest and immediate need. If Government do not act readily in this respect, there must be a continued agitation until their grievances are removed. There is an vernacular press which does no more useful work at present than publishing district officials' notifications along with some stale and out of date news. Its status can be improved so that it may serve as a medium for educating the public in their needs.

I therefore earnestly appeal to the educated people of Karwar to shake off their lethargy to spread education among the illiterate, start hundreds of Co-operative societies to alleviate the misery of the poor and create a healthy social and political atmosphere in that district.

Let the Karwaris of Bombay, too, lend a helping hand to their brethern at home.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. K.

Bombay 26th July 1918.

## QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you or any of your readers to supply me through your paper or directly the names and addresses of the various secretaries of the various Students' Conventions or Federations in India?—Yours, etc.,

C. T. VALECHA.
General Secretary,
Sind Students' Convention.
D. J. Sind College, Karachi.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 27th July 1918.

LIABILITIES:

| | | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | | | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | | | 1,01,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 2,19,58,929 | | |
| " Deposits at Branches | 65,69,922 | | |
| | | | 2,85,28,851 |
| Other Deposits | | | 20,20,41,349 |
| Post Bills | | | 11,775 |
| Sundries | | | 17,15,413 |
| | | Rs. | 25,23,97,388 |

ASSETS:

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 6,23,00,677 |
| Other authorised Securities | 19,67,490 |
| Credits, on Government and other authorised securities | 2,86,65,569 |
| Loans, on Government and other authorised securities | 4,98,94,917 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 1,15,99,705 |
| Dead Stock | 8,86,596 |
| Stamps | 8,570 |
| Bullion | — |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,33,650 |
| Sundries | 18,14,488 |
| Cash | 9,49,15,346 |
| Rs. | 25,23,97,388 |


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There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

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Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—

"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS writes:—

"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

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INTERVIEW FREE.

Orient Hotel.

31st July—4 to 7 p.m.
1st August—8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—

"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."

ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—

"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."

BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—

"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."

This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

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# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## "THE PROSPERITY BUDGET."

## A NOTE OF WARNING.

## MR. RAMJI ON GOVERNOR'S EXPENSES.

## LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 29.

The Poona sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council began at noon to-day in the Council Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding. There was a fair attendance of members. After questions and answers the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael introduced the provincial budget.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael in presenting the Budget said: As a rule the Budget corresponds exactly with the Revised Financial Statement presented to the Council at the meeting in March, subject to such changes as may be made as a result of the discussion at that meeting. In the present Budget, it will be noticed, that an important change of another kind has been made. The revenue estimates have been raised by 35 lakhs, under the Head 5 "Excise?" and a corresponding increase has been made in the estimates of the expenditure over the amount proposed in the Revised Financial Statement. When the auctions of licenses for the retail vend of country spirit were held towards the close of the last financial year it became evident that the estimated revenues under license fees were much below what would actually be received. As part of this revenue has been earmarked for expenditure in promoting the development of education and sanitation and for other schemes of local improvement and, as it was desirable that the position so earmarked should be made available for expenditure as soon as possible, the position was explained to the Government of India and they have accorded their approval to the revenue estimates being raised by 35 lakhs and to a like sum being added to the expenditure side of the budget. The increased provision for expenditure has been distributed as shown in the memorandum, 15 lakhs under Education, 10 lakhs for Sanitation, and 10 lakhs under Civil Department. This allotment may be regarded as provisional. A committee has been appointed to consider and advise as to the allocation of the funds available. The committee has had several meetings and their report is awaited. The Government of India have agreed to a *pro forma* account being opened to show the receipts and expenditure and the opening and closing balance each year. I am not yet in a position to say what the total of the revenue thus earmarked will be, perhaps something over 50 lakhs may be taken as a probable estimate, but the necessary calculations have yet to be completed.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

On the revenue side the Budget is for an income of Rs. 9,43,08,000, about 137¾ lakhs more than was estimated for last year. The principal increases fall under Land Revenue 6¼ lakhs, Stamps 3¾ lakhs, Excise 94 lakhs income-tax 14.40 lakhs, and forest 14.7 The increase in the half share of Income Tax is from 67½ to 110 lakhs or 42½ lakhs in all. But out of this increase 28,10 lakhs is passed on to the Imperial under the "transfers" account, as being due to the increased rates of taxation introduced since 1916. The total amount so transferred is now estimated at 56.40. As usual the forecast for the year is framed on the assumption of a normal monsoon. At present the prospects do not seem favourable to this assumption. The prolonged break in the monsoon is causing grave anxiety everywhere, in every district the rainfall up to date is much below the average. Even in the Konkhan the rainfall has been short, and the transplanation of rice is being restarted. In south Gujarat Khandesh and the western parts of the Southern Maratha country fairly general Kharif sowing has been possible, but the most that can be said of the young crop is that it is just holding on in north Gujarat. The Kharif sowings are much behind time in a large area. In the Deccan and the southern Maratha country practically no Kharif sowings have yet been possible. If the harvest does fail the severity of the conditions will be intensified by existing high prices. On the other hand, the present great demand for labour will be in our favour. However, there is no need to abandon the hope just yet. There is still time for rain to save the crops which have been grown and to permit of further Kharif sowings. There is still time for good Rabi rainfall and Rabi is after all the great grain producing crop. In Sind conditions have not been the best. The inundation promised well at first, but later on the river fell below good irrigating level. Recent reports show that there has been a recovery. I hope the improvement will be maintained.

Turning to the expenditure side of the Budget the estimates are for an expenditure of 9,03,02,000. This includes the 35 lakhs which, as I have already mentioned, has been added, for expenditure out of the increased revenue expected under excise. With this exception the estimates for expenditure are the same as were considered by this Council at its meeting in March last. Since then, however, circumstances have occurred in which it is proposed to refrain from spending up to the full amount of the total shown in the Budget.

### THE RESULTS OF A SCRUTINY.

The Resources Sub-Committees appointed by the Delhi Conference drew attention to the assistance which can be afforded in the successful prosecution of the war by the practice of economy in every possible direction by the Government of India, by Provincial Governments and by the people at large. In accordance with this recommendation the Government of India, while recognising that retrenchments made in the past have been made at some cost to the internal progress and development of the provinces, have made a further call for economy and have asked all Local Governments to endeavour to reduce the expenditure for which they have actually budgetted in the current year, especially in the matter of Public works. Accordingly a security is being made of the current year's budget provisions to ascertain what, if any, reductions can made consistently with a due standard of efficiency. The security is still in progress. So far as it has been completed the savings suggested involve a reduction of 1.81 lakhs under the Educational head, 3 lakhs under Sanitation, 15¼ lakhs under Civil Works, Public Works, Department, and some minor items, amounting to Rs. 22,000 in all under other items. I do not propose to go again over the proposals for new expenditure as they were explained as fully as possible when the revised financial statement was presented. The memorandum shows in detail how it was proposed to apply the 115 lakhs provided under 45 Civil Works, Public Works Department. But if the savings, I have referred to, are to be effected a number of the items will disappear from the programme.

The budget is for an opening balance of Rs. 3,67,68,000 and for a closing balance of Rs. 4,09,74,000. By the further economies which we are in duty bound to effect the balance will be raised to a still higher figure. The presidency is fortunate in that its revenues have shown a remarkable expansion after the first year of the war and though a considerable portion of the increase has to be put into the balance in order that the Government of India may be in a better position to deal with the heavy expenditure which they have to finance. I think it can safely be said that having regard to all the circumstances local developmesnt is not being unduly cramped for want of funds.

## REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

### FOR THE YEAR 1918--19.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

The estimates of provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for 1918-19, as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 12th March, 1918, have been finally accepted by the Government of India subject to the alterations mentioned below:—

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1917-18.

(i) The estimate of expenditure under the head 45, Civil Works—Civil Department, was raised from 8,23 to 20,23, the increase of 12,00 being due to an additional grant (12,40) for expenditure out of the increased receipts derived from the new system of auction sale of licenses for the retail vend of country spirit.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1918-19.

(ii) The estimate of receipts under the head Excise has been raised from 3,15,00, to 3,50,00, the increase of 35,00 being based on the latest estimates of receipts from the new system of auction sale of licenses for the retail vend of country spirit and

(iii) An increase of 35,00 has been made in the estimates of expenditure under the heads noted below, corresponding to the increase of revenue mentioned in (ii):—

(1) 22, Education, 15,00,

(2) 24-B, Sanitation, 10,00 and

(3) 45, Civil Works—Civil Department 10,00,

The estimates now stand as shown below:—

| | 1917-18. | | 1918-19. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget. | Revised. | Budget. |
| Opening balance.. | 2,42,21 | 2,71,28 | 3,69,63 |
| Revenue .. .. | 8,05,3· | 8,73,80 | 9,43,08 |
| Expenditure .. | 7,88,24 | 7,75,40 | 9,03,02 |
| Closing balance.. | 2,59,31 | 3,69,68 | 4,09,74 |

LAND REVENUE.

The details of the land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions and arrears for the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 given in paragraph 10 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1918-19 have undergone some changes in view of later information supplied by district officers. The revised figures are given below:—

| | 1917-18, Revised. | | 1918-19, Budget. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outstanding balance .. | 25,99 | | 29,10 | |
| Demand .. | 4,51,94 | | 4,61,54 | |
| | | 4,77,93 | | 4,90,64 |
| Collections .. | 4,36,65 | | 4,69,00 | |
| Remissions .. | 12,18 | | 7,07 | |
| | | 4,48,83 | | 4,76,07 |
| Balance— | | | | |
| Suspensions .. | 17,17 | | 95 | |
| Arrears .. | 11,93 | | 13,62 | |
| | | 29,10 | | 14,57 |

### HON. MR. THAKOREDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas then initiated the debate. He said:

"My Lord, the first criticism, to which the Budget presented to this Council is liable, is that, although the opening and closing balances show a most satisfactory condition of the Presidency's finances, the surplus balances accumulated from year to year are plethoric. The accounts of 1916-17 opened with a balance of Rs. 1 Crore 97 lakhs, the Budget of 1917-18 estimated an increase of about Rs. 45 lakhs in this, bringing up the figure to Rs. 2 Crores 42 lakhs. The revised estimates of 1917-18 however showed an increase of Rs. 29 lakhs more, bringing the balance to Rs. 2 Crores and 71 lakhs. The opening balance of the Budget of 1918-19 is put down at Rs. 3 crores and 69 lakhs and the closing balances at Rs. 4 Crores and 9 lakhs which is very close upon 50 per cent. of the Presidency's expenditure."

The speaker submitted that much more money should be spent under the head Medical, in the districts especially. In detailing his reasons, the Hon. Mr. Thakoredas said:—

"The Budget estimate under the head Medical (24 A) is Rs. 22,91,000 against Rs. 20,30,000 revised estimate of 1917-18; Rs. 19,60,000 Budget estimate of 1917-18 and Rs. 19,17,000 accounts of 1916-17, i.e., an increase of Rs. 2,61,000 on the latest figures of 1917-18. I submit that this increase of a little over Rs. 2½ lakhs is insignificant and out of all proportion to our growing balances. But my greatest regret is that out of Rs. 2½ lakhs the lion's share of Rs. 1,85,000 is for building grants-in-aid for the construction of an infectious hospital for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the City of Bombay and Rs. 6,000 going as a grant in-aid to a Mission Hospital at Nasik. Thus out of the increased provision of Rs. 2,61,000 under the head Medical only Rs. 1,83,000 (261--178 equal to 183) are available for division between the districts and Presidency Towns. The Mofussil Hospital and Dispensaries were budgetted for Rs. 5,94,000 in 1917-18 but the Revised estimates of that year show a reduction of Rs. 24,000 thedein (Rs. 5,70,000)."

### THE LIQUOR SCANDAL.

Regarding the huge Excise Returns, the speaker remarked that such a record increase in any item of revenue of this Presidency would have called for cordial congratulations to Government were the increase under any of the other heads of revenue, *e.g.*, land revenue, income tax, forest or irrigation. The head Excise however, was one under which an increase of revenue due to any cause was bound to indicate something very wrong in the life of the people.

Mr. Thakoredas condemned the system of increasing the revenue under the head Excise and said that the ideal that every civilized administration should mark for itself towards the liquor question was the complete and an absolute prohibition of the sale of alcohol.

The taxation of spirit, the speaker continued, had gone abnormally high without in the least diminishing consumption. The consumption of the year 1916-17 was in excess of the average of the preceding five years by 117,676 proof gallon. The real remedy lay in making drink more scarce and not in making it more dear.

### RURAL AREAS AND SANITATION.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole urged that the portion of the increase in excise revenue that had been allotted to sanitary works should not be diverted entirely to the needs of large towns and municipal areas, but the rural area should also receive its fair share. He submitted that rural areas in the Presidency were receiving very adequate attention in this respect. He hoped the long talked of Village Panchayat Bill would soon become a reality. Until then they would have no machinery on the spot in the village to deal with emergencies, such as an outbreak of cholera and other dangerous diseases.

### MR. NAIK'S WARNING.

The Hon. Mr. Naik expressed his satisfaction at the condition of the Budget and said:—

"I suggest that Government might be pleased to investigate fully and keep ready schemes that would materially improve the condition and welfare of the Presidency so as to utilise the amount as soon as it will be available. It is a matter of very great satisfaction that our balance as it has accumulated and has remained at the disposal of the Government of India, has been playing an important part in their present financial arrangements. I fear that the Imperial Government finding that we are overflowing with riches might be indirectly induced to reduce our grants or for some reason or other keep away our balance beyond the reach of utilization for a long period and I beg therefore to strike a note of warning that in future years care may be taken to put some kind of effective check over this growing balance."

### MANUFACTURE OF SANDALWOOD OIL.

The speaker referring to the raising of the revenue without causing irritation or inconvenience to the people mentioned that they were neglecting a valuable source of revenue, viz manufacture of sandalwood oil. The bordering state of Mysore in the south of this Presidency had clearly and opportunely taken advantage of it and was working two big factories most satisfactorily and with great profit. They had a lot of sandalwood in Kanara, Dharwar Belgaum and Nasik forests. Sandalwood being a thing upon which there was the royalty claim of the State even though it was grown in private lands, its growth was not at all encouraged and unless Government took up the question themselves in right earnest and increased its product in their forests, he feared he would have to remark that Government were neglecting one of the productive sources of revenue. If Government were to launch an industry in this direction or subsidize the industry by giving a substantial help to an Indian firm the Council, he was sure would not grudge expenditure on any such productive enterprises.

Mr. Naik hailed with satisfaction the liberal provision under the head "Education,, but criticised the present educational system as having disorganised the social economy of the country by creating paucity of manual labour and lack of men for menial services while intensifying the spirit of competition for clerical offices and instilling hopes and aspirations which could only end in disappointment and discontent. He suggested that schools and institutions should be opened in large numbers in rural areas where elementary instruction should be imparted in methods of agriculture and various hadicrafts and in hygiene; and in the higher classes of the urban schools specialized subjects suitable to the avocations of the people should be taught. He also condemned the Government policy in making higher education expansive.

The Hon. Mr. Desai was of opinion famine of a very serious nature was staring in the face. The Karif crop had almost gone, they had withered or were withering. If no rain fell in 8 or 10 days he thought the *kharif* would be completely lost. Speaking of his own district, Bijapur, Mr. Desai submitted that there were no sufficient foodstuffs and fodder and hoped Government would look into the matter.

Referring to the huge closing balance, Mr. Desai asked why should not a big balance be kept when they had got many laudable objects to attend to? He thtn proceeded to explain them at the outset he referred to education. If the question was examined minutely they would find that the pay of teachers was not substantially increased. Most of the money was eaten up by the direction and inspection department that was undesirable. Hostels attached to schools and colleges were scarse and the want must be satisfied as early as possible.

Mr. Desai then proceeded to examine the growth of education in his own division and maintained it was inadequate.

Referring to the heads under sanitation and medical relief the speaker expressed his gratification at the increase in allotments. Money spent under this head was well spent. Dealing with agriculture, Mr. Desai pleaded for the purchase of a steam plough for Bijapur district as labour was scarce and lands weedy.

### "WRONG EXCISE POLICY."

The excise policy of Government was then criticised by him. He pointed out that the revised estimates for 1917-18 showed the excise revenue to be Rs. 34,00,000 and thus in one year they had an increase of 46 lakhs or more than 16 per cent. in the revenue. This increase of 46 lakhs was a modest calculation and he computed it at 60. lakhs. Several shops sold by auction had brought in fabulous amounts, quite beyond the expectations of Government He doubted whether the policy of auction adopted for the enormous growth of excise revenue would tend to check the consumption of liquor or the present policy would be tended, in his opinion, to demoralize the nation and raise money by feeding people on poison. The less Government identified itself with the liquor trade from the revenue standpoint, the better it would be for the sobriety of the people.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said the outstanding feature of the Budget was the surplus closing balance. He asked those who criticised the large surplus not to forget the Government of India instructions not to incur additional expediture during the war. In view of that instruction it was napossible to blame the local Government He thought that in view of the grave situation and the threatening famine the surplus should be reserved for relieving the necessities of the civil population In conclusion. Mr. Mehta hoped measures would be thought of from now in order to meet a possible famine.

### MR. KEATINGE'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Keatinge said, Mr. Purshotamdas had expressed his disapproval of the allotment made for opening a new agricultural school at Godhra. He would, however, remind the Council that funds for the school were budgetted upon years ago, but the grant was withdrawn owing to the outbreak of the war. It would, he said, be a pity not to open the school. He fully appreciated Mr. Desai's plea for steam ploughs. There were, however, difficulties of importing them at present. Then again all that his Department could do was to carry on the experiments and draw the attention of agriculturists to the results. Mr Desai had suggested that the steam plough in another district about to be sold by Government to a private individual might be sent to Bijapur instead. The fact was that the plough was about to be sold to a sugar company, without it that company could not work and moreover they would be able to know of how much use a steam plough could be to a sugar company.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

### MR. HAROON JAFFER.

On resuming, Mr. Haroon Jaffer After congratulating the Finance Member "upon the satisfactory budget" he had placed before the Council said:—"The rains have been holding off over a large part of the Presidency and the prospects for the agricultural industry are gloomy in the extreme. One does not know what the future has in store for the Presidency and how the masses will fare in the hard times that seem to be ahead. A wide-spread failure of crops, joined to a shortage of supplies and high prices of several necessaries of life already caused by war Conditions is bound to inflict severe hardship upon the people and put a considerable strain upon the finances of the Presidency. Measures to meet the situation must be thought out in time and Government must be prepared to face it as it develops. It is to be hoped that with the prosperity budget now before us we may be able to tide over the difficult times"

The speaker thanked the Government for their decision to spend for the benefit of Mahomedan Education and continued: "I feel it my duty to impress upon the mind of Government how the Mahomedans have now come to feel that all possible facilities must be given for the promotion of education among them. I am grateful to Government for having added a second year's class at the Training College at Ahmedabad and opened an Urdu training class at Poona. I hope an Urdu Training College will soon be an accomplished fact."

"I venture to hope that with the active sympathy and assistance of Government there will be no lack of funds. May I make an humble appeal to your Excellency graciously to interest yourself in the utilization of funds like those in the hands of the Sabu Siddik Trustees? If such funds are made available, assistance may be given to Mahomedan pupils by means of scholarships and other ways.

### SIR MAHAMMAD YUSSUFF'S DONATION.

"In this connection I very much regret that Government have allowed the munificent donation of Sir Mahammad Yussuff to lie unutilised for the past so many years. The interest alone on this sum would have provided considerable amounts for being used in giving Scholarships. Similarly the large donation offered by that most public spirited and generous citizen, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has also been awaiting disposal and I am told, the plans and estimates of the scheme of a public school has not been passed by the Government architect. I have also to urge Government to give early effect to the recommendations of the Mahomedan Education Committee."

### MR. RAMJI.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said: I may point out to Government that in this country there is a very great scope for Banking Establishments, and the serious want of efficiently trained men is felt all over in the economically successful management of banking affairs. If steps are taken in a proper manner to supply this keenly felt want, I think, many banking institutions may come into existence and grow successfully with the abiding commercial interests of the country. The need of skilfully trained managers has to be supplied in a very effective manner so that the sad experience of the past may not be repeated.

To cope with this urgent necessity I would like to press the Government to make due provision in future for granting scholarships to two Indian graduates from the Sydenham College of Commerce, and also make arrangements with the Presidency Bank to give them efficient practical training there with a view to prepare them ultimately for taking up the work as Bank Manager.

The next point that I propose to touch upon briefly is the steadily growing increase of expenditure in the General Administration of this Province. Under this particular head, I wish to bring to the notice of the Council and the Government, the expenses incurred on account of the Governor's Band Establishment. The expenditure under this item has increased nearly by 55 per cent. during the last 18 years.

The hon. member gave figures in support of his statement.

### LUXURIES.

To my mind this expenditure of luxury can be saved by a total abolition of this department; and the services of any military band can be arranged for in its stead. A saving can thus be made by an amount exceeding half a lakh of rupees annually, a sum which can be utilized for any better useful purposes, especially when economy is meant to be practised during these times of war.

Another perhaps minor point to which I would wish to invite careful attention in passing is the provision of Rs. 25,000 nearly, on account of maintaining the Government House Gardens out of which the sum of Rs. 4,620 is allotted to maintain one European gardener. It appears to me that this exorbitant amount is an item of luxury, and a considerable saving is capable of being made in that direction.

While presenting this aspect of the subject, I may not omit to mention one item of Rs. 24,000 allotted to Special Train for his Excellency's own use and haulage and repairs to his Saloon, carriage, as falling under the heading of Tour Expenses. Judging from the standpoint of economy this amount can be considered worthy of curtailment, if not of total cancellation.

I must add here that I am really and sincerely sorry to touch upon the two foregoing subjects which are primarily and principally intended for the luxury of his Excellency the Governor. However, when the whole country and the Government are seriously thinking of economy in the true sense of the term all round, I may be pardoned for suggesting those places where economy can safely be made without substantially interfering with his Excellency's enjoyment.

### "BE STRONG."

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas asked

Continued on Page 8.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay National History Society, "At Home" of Members and their friends at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society. "At Home" of members and friends at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

M WEDNESDAY, July 31.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library—6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

### AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.

Excelsior Frawley Co., at 5-30 and Cinema at 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 4-30: 6-30: 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

### BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

### BAND AT THE R B YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, at 6 15 p.m., to-day.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when papers on (1) "Deification of Light among ancient Nations—Eastern and Western" by Mr. S. S. Mehta and (2) "Anthropology and Modern Civilized Man" by Mr. Arthur MacDonald, (of Washington), will be read.

### VICTORIA COLLISION.

Hack victoria, No. 1672, was going along Lamington Road about 9 p.m. on Sunday, when near the Imperial Cinema the driver of a passing conveyance cracked his whip, which startled the horse of the hack victoria. The horse bolted, and though the driver tried his best to pull up, the victoria collided with hack victoria No. 1422 which was coming from the opposite direction. The drivers, and the passengers who were in victoria No. 1422, escaped unhurt, but both vehicles were badly damaged.

### CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

A brougham, belonging to Mr. Raghunathdas Murarji of Princess Street, was being driven over Sandhurst Bridge about 7 p.m. on Sunday, when the bolt holding the right shaft of the carriage came off and the shaft trailed on the road, which frightened the horse and the animal bolted. Near Chowpatti the left shaft also broke owing to the strain on it, and it turned over the carriage. Two Hindu ladies, who were in the carriage and the coachman on the box, were thrown out, but luckily escaped serious injury, but the carriage was damaged. The horse, which got free when the carriage capsized, was caught by P. C. No. 1365-C. on Walkeshwar Road.

### CRICKET AT BANDRA.

A cricket match was played between the Kalina John's C. Club and the Chuim Union Club, last Sunday at Danda Green resulting in a win for the former by 2 wkts. and 63 runs. Mr. Joseph Rodricks gave a display of excellent batting and bowling, his score being 54, not out.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Howitt-Philips Company continue to enjoy splendid audiences at the Royal Opera House, and to-night the popular melodrama "Seven Days' Leave" is to be staged once more. Though it has been seen many times in Bombay the public demand for it seems unabated, and booking is very brisk. The farce "Ye Gods," comes to-morrow and then we are to see two new plays. "The Prince and the Beggar Maid" is a certain success because it is from the pen of Mr. Walter Howard who has already provided this company with their most attractive pie ce. The author of Saturday's new drama "Out There" is also well known to India as the author of "Peg o' My Heart."

This evening sees the last performance of the Cinema film "Vanity," which proved a draw during the week-end.

## PACE BEING QUICKENED.

### PUSH ACROSS THE OURCQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters wiring on Sunday afternoon says: Thanks to dense woods, the enemy has been able to delay the advancing armies and hold up thousands with nests of machine guns; hence the enemy's losses have been infinitesimal compared with the time gained. The enemy has saved most of his guns, although obliged to destroy the ammunition. The abandonment of the Marne however, which the enemy held as long as possible in order to keep the important railway from Epernay to Chateau-Thierry under observation, will considerably accentuate our progress. Indeed the pace has already quickened, and already it is certain the enemy will not stand on the Ourcq. Doubtless when we reach his prepared positions, we shall find the enemy in great strength. What the Germans have chiefly suffered is the immense setback to their plans and possibly they will be unable to recover before the end of the campaigning season.

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**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

"REGULAR READER."—We regret we are not in a position to give a definite answer to your query. We are inclined to think the answer is in the negative, but we shall make enquiries. Watch this column for a further reply.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, 30th July, 1918.*

## WHAT WE MUST FIGHT FOR.

Nothing can spur the Allied efforts towards victory so much as a renewed realisation, on the part of the Allied peoples, of what they are fighting for. The need of such a realisation is the greater at a time like this when the Allied successes on the Western Front, as we all are confident, contain in themselves the promise of the fulfilment of his Majesty's hope that "before another (Imperial) Conference, the triumph of that great cause, the cause of liberty, justice and peaceful progress, for which we and the Allies are fighting, may be accomplished." To those who are anxious to think clearly on the aims of the war, nothing will be more welcome, when the fourth year of the war is drawing to its end, as a stimulus to such thought, than a little book just published by Mr. H. G. Wells—"In the Fourth Year." Mr. Wells has been described as the first intellectual asset of the Empire. If this is putting it too high, he is certainly a great asset, not merely because of what he thinks and says but because of the universal attention that he commands. Like President Wilson, Mr. Wells commands the attention of the world because he is equally decided that, first, the war must be carried on, no matter what the price, until the object is gained; and second, the object should be the permanent security of the world against any war in the future.

Mr. Wells has no illusion about the sufferings this war has entailed and will entail until it ends. What he emphasises is that either civilisation must destroy war or war must destroy civilisation. There is no alternative. He brings this point home in a striking passage that recalls the prophetic manner of the author of "The War of the Worlds." To most of us the war is as horrible as war can be. Mr. Wells ruthlessly tears open the veil. "There never was so great a delusion," he says, and adds: "This war has only begun to be horrible." And in this maddening prospect is contained the force of his appeal to the world. This war is only a faint shadow of what war will be in the future. If the end of the war does not find the world organised for peace, mechanical genius will get to work on the possibilities of the ideas that have merely been sketched out in this war:

"We shall get big land iron-clads which will smash towns. We shall get their offensives,—let the experienced Londoner think of an air raid going on hour after hour, day after day,—that will really burn out and wreck towns, that will drive people mad by the thousand. We shall get a complete cessation of sea transit. Even land transit may be enormously hampered by aerial attack. I doubt whether any sort of social order will really be able to stand the strain of a fully worked out modern war."

That is the inevitable alternative unless the whole institution of war is destroyed. There is no other choice but the choice between the League of Free Nations and "a famished race of men looting in search of non-existent food amidst the smouldering ruins of civilisation." Human society must, therefore, be established on a peace basis, and established not doubtfully but absolutely, with all its consequences. The existing states have become impossible as absolutely independent sovereignties. Isolation is at an end. The oldest and best of protection—distance—has been removed. The victory over the air has blotted out all boundaries. The self-sufficient empire has become an empty boast and a snare. The only possibility of national security for every people is the transforming of the world on co-operative basis into a great commonwealth of republics which will trade freely with one another—for international trade rivalry is merely preparation for another war—guarantee each other's freedom and maintain a world peace and disarmment and a new reign of law for mankind. In this League of Nations there can be no place for imperialism, which, at its best, is only a provisional thing, and, under changing conditions, must give place to the higher synthesis of a world league and the commonwealth of man. The foundation must be laid at once and the methods must be bold, not furtive. Therefore, the Allies, if their aim is to destroy war—and if it is not, Mr. Wells does not know what we are fighting for—must come out boldly with the ideal which has been held aloft by "that great, clear-minded leader among the Alllies, that Englishman, who more than any other single man speaks for the whole English-speaking and Western-thinking community, President Wilson."

Let then the Allies have a Congress—not of official gentlemen talking in discreet undertones, but of representative men acting with the full knowledge and authority of the participating peoples—which would, with the end of war, be merged into the Peace Congress, and if Germany becomes democratized, become the nucleus of the League of Free Nations. The vision of a new earth to take the place of the now distracted world that Mr. Wells offers is thus at once sane and possible of realisation; and he concludes:

"I am a man who looks now towards the end of life; fifty-one years have I scratched off from my calendar, another slips by and I cannot tell how many more of the sparse remainder of possible years are really mine. I live in days of hardship and privation, when it seems more natural to feel ill than well, without holidays or rest or peace; friends and the sons of friends have been killed; death seems to be feeling always now for those I most love; the newspapers that come into my house tell mostly of blood and disaster, of drownings and slaughterings, of cruelties and base intrigues. Yet never have I been so sure that there is a divinity in man and that a great order of human life, a reign of justice and world-wide happiness, of plenty, power, hope and gigantic creative effort lies close at hand. . . . Even now there exists all the knowledge that is needed to make mankind universally free and human life sweet and noble. We need but the faith for it, and it is at hand; we need but the courage to lay our hands upon it and in a little space of years it can be ours."

## CHEMISTRY AND THE WAR

When the full story of the war comes to be written, it will be necessary to give prominence to the part played in it by science. From time to time we hear of wonderful discoveries which have considerably affected the progress of the war, but of the details of discovery and application we are, of necessity, kept in the dark. Science applied in innumerable directions is responsible for modifications in warfare which would have been thought impossible only a few years ago, and to deal with all her contributions will need many a book. But, perhaps, the pre-eminence will be given to the part played by chemistry in the war. The discoveries and application of them by the present-day chemists are not only important in so far as they assist in the prosecution of the war, but in the most important and difficult matter of reconstruction after the war. India is to-day preparing for an even greater part in the prosecution of the war, and is hoping for a great advance in every branch of her national and political life when peace is declared. It is necessary that she should keep abreast of modern discoveries, so that the country's resources may be used to their uttermost in these days, and be ready for the great work of reconstruction that will follow. There is no reason why Indians should not make real advance in this branch of industry, for, as we know, there are many cases of original and valuable research work carried out by Indian scientists. If the work of research in chemistry could receive a real impetus during the war, not only would the contribution of this country to the war be considerably increased, but a foundation for future development will have been laid. It is necessary to keep in touch with the progress made in England and other countries, so that the possibility of dependency on German products will become more and more remote.

Germany prepared for war by the establishment of a huge chemical industry, which was built up about the coal-tar industry, and then by exporting a large proportion of the world's requirements of coal-tar colours, and pharmaceutical products. For some reason or other England was content to stand by and see taken from her the very industry in which she once had the lead. England formerly possessed the control of the alkali industry of the world, and produced practically all the nitric and sulphuric acids, but these were taken by the Germans as a result of their foresight and exploitation, and scientific ability. It is difficult to believe that up till ten years ago Germany was dependent on British firms for its crude coal-tar and for the simpler first products separated from coal-tar. The outbreak of the war showed the deplorable condition into which the chemical trade had been allowed to fall, but quickly the Government set to work to retrieve the situation, and chemists may truly be said to have met the situation with a spirit of true patriotism. Through the guidance of scientists and chemists much has been done to bring the standard of chemical work up to that of Germany, and the results so gained will be of inestimable value after the war. The laboratories of universities and colleges quickly became small factories for the preparation of drugs and medicaments, and many were entrusted with the examination of the materials used in the manufacture of explosives. Uniformity in method and standardisation of processes was secured, and students unfit for service with the colours were set to work under the supervision of their professors. Several hundred chemists were engaged to assist in the laboratories and in Government and controlled establishments, supplying armaments, munitions, and other materials of war. The staffs of the chemical department of the Woolwich Arsenal and of the Government laboratory responsible for the examination of food-stuffs and many other requirements of the Expeditionary Force, were enlarged. The use of poison gases by the enemy forced the Allies to take steps to counteract the measures taken, and before long it was acknowledged that not only did the Allies adequately meet the situation, but in their hands poison gases became an even greater danger than the enemy's had been. This was due to the splendid service of the chemists who quickly applied their knowledge of these gases, and used them with such effect that the enemy would have been only too glad to have come to an agreement for their non-use. Not only were chemists at work in the laboratories, but a considerable number received commissions and were engaged in service in the field. With the assistance of the universities and technical colleges, and various bodies interested in chemistry, an entirely new force was brought into existence.

This force of scientific soldiers has earned the highest praise from both General French and Sir Douglas Haig. During the campaign against the rebels in South Africa and against the Germans in German South-West Africa, chemists were attached, by order of General Botha, to the different brigades, and these men, also voluntarily enlisted, rendered valuable service. In addition to service in the field, chemists were required to control the manufacture of munitions, explosive metals, leather, rubber, oil, gases, food and drugs; for the analysis of all such materials, and for research. In fact, there is scarcely a branch of national activity in which trained chemists have not been needed in considerable numbers, and the Government has learned enough from the present war, to take care that the State in future shall have control of the organisation of professional chemists which would at any time ensure their efficient service to meet the many requirements of the naval, military, and air forces. It is imperative that the chemistry trade shall be brought into closer relation with the needs of the national life, and already the Ministry of Reconstruction is giving serious attention to the subject. Committees have been appointed, and though their work is only just beginning, they have already laid down certain definite lines of progress. They recognise that in dealing with the chemical trade all action must be taken in closest collaboration with representatives of the trade; that committees, fully representative of the various chemical interests, should be established to make a permanent link between the Ministry and the trade; that a departmental organisation should be set up in the Ministry of Reconstruction to deal with chemical questions. The work of these various committees will be to ascertain the chief problems which are likely to arise in the process of reconstruction after the war, and the best means of dealing with them; to survey generally the chemical trade at home and abroad, and to afford advice for the broadening and improvement of the trade in England and other parts of the Empire; to collect and disseminate information; to collect and collate as much information as is available on the work which has been done during the present war. There is no doubt that this branch of science affords excellent opportunities for Indians.

## Notes of the Day.

**Ceylon and Reforms.**

The reply of Mr. Hewins to Mr. Morell's question in the Commons regarding the memorials from Ceylon for the grant of a measure of responsible government to that island, can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. "It was not proposed," he said, "to form any conclusions until time was more opportune for a full examination of the difficult questions involved and the views of the new Governor were received." The question cannot be shelved on such pretexts. The problem of constitutional reforms in those parts of the Empire which do not enjoy self-government is a war problem which must be satisfactorily solved before the war ends. Besides, in view of the affinity that exists between this country and Ceylon no time could be more opportune than the present—when the question of reforms in the Indian constitution is under consideration—to ascertain if Ceylon cannot be incorporated into Indian polity.

**Pay of Indian Soldiers.**

The long-expected Government decision regarding the increase in the pay of the Indian Army has at last been announced. The proposals of the Government of India in this matter, to which the Secretary of State has just given his sanction, undoubtedly accord the Indian soldier a more decent remuneration for his services than has hitherto been the case. But the the fact that the "concession" is to remain in force during the war only detracts altogether from its value. It is obvious that the Government have not realised the true character of the grievance of the Indian soldier. The grievance is that the miserable pittance he gets is not a decent living wage, not to mention the fact that it bears no proportion to the risk he takes. The improvement in his position must, therefore, be permanent. That however, is not all. The whole system must, in this respect, be overhanled so as to remove the invidious distinctions that exist between him and the British soldier in India.

**I.C.S. Encroach on I.E.S.**

The want of uniformity of action as regards the Civil Service has been often commented upon. The Indian Civil Service are differently valued in different provinces. Burma has just released four of the members of this caste for military service, while Madras has impressed one more into a field where members of the Indian Civil Service never existed before! As if there were no competent Indians to be appointed to the educational force in that Presidency, Mr. P. I. Painter, M.A., I.C.S., has been pitchforked into the Professorship of English in the Madras College, and he takes up the post of Mr. Mark Hunter, who has been told off to Burma as Director of Public Instruction. From the Indian point of view this is an encroachment which should be protested against and a repetition of the process rendered impossible. It may be hoped that the contagion of drafting the Indian Civil Service into the Indian Educational Service will not be imported into the Bombay Presidency, where a more liberal policy of appreciating Indian talents is recognisable on certain matters.

**To the Health Department.**

Every sanitary primer lays down that butchers, tanners and dyers should be located far from the inhabited areas of a town. One wonders if this hygienic axiom is acknowledged by the Bombay Health Department. A large dyeing factory is being established on Victoria Road at Byculla and promises to prove again a source of unhealthy excitement. The place primarily intended for *bona fide* residents seems to have a fatal attraction for all manner of profiteers. It was only recently that the manufacturers of wooden cases for the Army had to be ejected by the inhabitants of the harassed area. But that was not accomplished before the Municipality had to be moved in several ways and the law courts had to be resorted to. There were a couple of police court cases and the whole locality was thrown into a tumult because certain people insisted upon making the locality untenantable.

**A Danger to Public Health.**

At present the dyeing factory does not emit the expected noxious effluvia; but in course of time the nuisance is bound to come. We do not know whether the Health Department are aware of the grave danger to public health entailed by their permitting the opening of a dyeing factory in the centre of a residential quarter. It is also to be borne in mind that once the factory is quartered upon the inhabitants it will be exceedingly hard to effect its ejectment and surely the authorities—Municipal or Government—do not mean that the entire process must again be repeated before the threatened unsalubrious industry is permanently ousted from the locality—a process involving numerous petitions, law suits, and prosecutions. Much trouble will be avoided if the Health Department in time take it as axiomatic that it is their prime duty to prevent the pursuit of unhealthy trades in inhabited neighbourhoods.

**G. K. C. Graded.**

The mail papers contain the news that Mr. G. K. Chesterton has been passed in Grade 3 by the doctors. This news has provoked the following interesting reflections from a correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette":

I shall be more than interested to see in what capacity he is "called up"—if anyone dare anything of the kind. I can hardly imagine him as a soldier servant: brilliant epigrams addressed to the average subaltern on the subject of early parades might lead to regrettable results. On the whole, I like to fancy him filling up forms in an office. I defy even the Army form system and the most rigorous of self-sergeants to chasten completely the working of the Chestertonian genius; somehow or other a Chesterton-filled form would differ from the common ruck of such things.

**Bulgaria and the War.**

The following extract from an article that appeared in mail week in the "Dnevnik" of Sofia throws some light on the attitude of Bulgaria towards the War:

With regard to equilibrium in the Balkans, it can be created only if Bulgaria, whose territories include all the high roads to the East, is made sufficiently strong to enable her to keep them and to safeguard the free commercial movement on them. Without this condition no equilibrium is possible, and the aspirations of the other Balkan States would be stimulated to acquire strategical points and to create other competing highways. However, it is clear that our national unity is in the interest not only of Austro-Hungary, which is thereby protected from the insatiable greed of Serbs and Bohemians, but also of the Turks, whose capital will become safe, and of the equilibrium of Europe as well. This is so plain and evident that only the blind or the personally interested cannot or will not see it.

**A Useful Institution.**

Founded seventeen years ago by four young enthusiasts, the Aryan Excelsior League has been doing quiet and admirable work in spreading useful knowledge among the masses in this City. This has been done by distribution of suitable pamphlets and leaflets and, latterly, by arranging a regular series of lectures by persons competent to do justice to the subjects dealt with. During the current year a new and useful activity has been undertaken by this institution. This is the free Matriculation class which is held on Saturdays and Sundays. The workers of the League,—and all of them are voluntary workers,—have been able, by their efforts, to make it an instrument of good among the people for whom its activities are intended.

## Official and Personal.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected to attend the Special Sind Provincial Conference which comes of on the 11th and 12th August.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee on Sunday.

Captain F. W. N. Collingwood has arrived at Government House.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE SCHEME.

### IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS NOT INCLUDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 29.

Replying to a correspondent Mr. Walter Long stated that the Government's imperial preference proposals do not include further taxation of imported foodstuffs.

### MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the market is unchanged and the tone good. The Shanghai Exchange hardened to 4-9½.

### DEATH OF MAJ. BENNETT-GOLDNEY M. P.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

The death is announced from Brest as the result of a motoring accident of Major Bennett-Goldney, Member of Parliament for Canterbury.

### SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 28, 12-55 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

A British communiqué says we captured a few prisoners and machine-guns in the successful raids south-eastward of Arras, the neighbourhood of Locre and in a patrol encounter at Givenchy.

# GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

## ENEMY BADLY BEATEN.

## ALLIES GAIN PARIS-CHATEAU-THIERRY-CHALONS RAILWAY.

*The German retreat continues. Its net result has been an Allied advance of between seven and eight miles on a front of twenty miles and the capture of a score of villages and several important forests. The most valuable strategic result has been the restoration to the Allies of the Great Paris-Chateau-Thierry-Chalons Railway by which the Champag ne front is revictualled and which is the most important factor in future develop ments.*

*On Sunday morning the French reached the line of the Ourcq along its whole course. The situation of the Germans holding the flank facing the west, north of the Ourcq has become extremely difficult.*

*The Americans on Sunday crossed the Ourcq and captured Seringe-et-Nesles, Sergy and Roncheres.*

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 29.

The net result of the German retreat hitherto has been an Allied advance of between seven and eight miles on a front of twenty miles, and the capture of a score of villages and several important forests. The most valuable result strategically is the restoration to the Allies of the great Paris-Chateau-Thierry-Chalons railway by which the Champagne front is best revictualled and which is a most important factor in future developments. The action may now slow down and even become stabilised for a time between Soissons and Rheims, where the Germans apparently are concentrating great forces; but the fact remains that the enemy is badly beaten. He not merely does not hold a single inch of ground gained on July 25th, but within a fortnight has been forced to abandon nearly half of the advantages gained by the offensive on May 27th. The question now is; will the enemy settle down to resistance on the plateau south of the Vesle or continue the retirement to the heights between Vesle and Aisne? The answer will depend upon the extent of his losses and the number of his reserves, and there are indications that hitherto his losses have not been excessive.

It is regarded as at least certain that the salient will be flattened to a straight line between Soissons and Rheims which alone will shorten the Allied line by thirty miles and lessen the demands on the Allied reserves.

French papers are discussing the causes of the retreat. Some attribute it to the fall of Oulchy-le-Chateau, while others state that the brilliant British attack at Marfaux and Chaumuzy was responsible, because it increased the threat to Fismes which is the key of the whole salient.

### FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

#### TANKS' GLORIOUS WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28, 5 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

A French communiqué says northwards of the Marne we continued to make progress during the night, when our elements reached the right bank and approached the road southwards of the Ourcq, and our right approached the Dormans-Rheims road.

We repulsed several attacks on our new positions southward of Mont-sans-Nom, also north-east of St. Hilaire.

Since July 18, the tanks took a glorious part in the battle driving in the enemy's lines and facilitating the forward rush of the infantry. They constantly accompanied or preceded the Allied advance and attacked the centres of resistance and the enemy batteries in each section. The tanks accounted for from 15 to 20 German machine-gun posts and inflicted very heavy losses. Some tanks returned to the battleline four and five times in the same day.

### GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

#### ON CHESSBOARD SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring last night said the enemy is falling back on the chessboard system adopted during the Somme retreat in March, 1917. Smooth working of this operation is greatly hampered by the daring of our infantry and light tanks, also by the airmen. It is claimed that the light tanks are doing at least as much for the French advance as the German infantry and cannon are doing for the enemy.

The battle northwards of the Ourcq is at present stationary. General Mangin's army is faced by very strong enemy positions which are protected by a powerful flank fire from the north bank of the Aisne. One of the British divisions with General Mangin was engaged in a local operation by which much ground was gained in spite of the most obstinate resistance. The same correspondent wiring this morning says the German retreat from the Marne continued during the night.

### GERMAN RETREAT BIGGER THAN EXPECTED.

#### ALLIES TAKE 1,500 PRISONERS IN MONT-SANSNOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 29.

This evening's news from France indicates that the German retreat, which can in no way be described as a rout, will, however, be bigger than was even at first anticipated. The French gained everything for an average distance of four miles on a front of 20 miles between the Oureq and the Ardre-Fere-en-Tardenois is now a position in the German outpost line.

The Allied cavalry patrols are pressing forward to Chambrecy despite the enemy's long-range artillery fire and machine-gun fire. The enemy is strongly but unsuccessfully reacting against Mont-Sansnom, where the Allies have taken 1,500 prisoners.

The Americans assisted the French. The tanks are doing good work in the Ardre valley.

### FRENCH ADVANCE N. OF MARNE.

#### LINE BROUGHT NEARER RHEIMS-DORMANS ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29, 1-55 a.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 29.

A French communiqué says:—

North of the Marne we continued our advance in the region of the Oureq, notwithstanding resistance of the enemy, who attempted to prevent our passage of the river. We succeeded in throwing back the advanced elements to the right bank.

We entered Fere-en-Tardenois, north-east of the forest of Riz, we reached Champvoisy. Our troops on the right captured Authonay and Olizy-Violaine and brought our line appreciably nearer the Rheims-Dormans road.

In the Champagne, two enemy attempts preceded by bombardment in the region south of the hills were repulsed.

### GERMANS IN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT POSITION.

#### ENEMY'S OBSTINATE STAND TO HOLD NORTH BANK OF OURCQ.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 28, 9-30 p.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing this afternoon at 2-30 says:—

This morning we reached the line of the Ourcq along its whole course. On the morning of the 27th, its head-waters were deep in the German lines. The enemy is making an obstinate stand on the banks, chiefly on the left of our advance, where he is endeavouring to hold the north bank of the Ourcq against our pressure from the the south, while his flank is menaced by General Mangin's army along the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road, north of the Ourcq.

Under the triple pressure from the west south and east, the Germans are withdrawing the centre of their line facing the south as quickly as compatible with safety and are holding desperately on to the flank in order to give the centre time to escape. The enemy has concentrated numerous heavy guns north of the Ourcq in order to hold back the pressure on two sides at an angle of his line. Practically, all the German communications north of the Ourcq are under the fire of General Mangin's guns. Unquestionably, the situation of the Germans holding the flank which faces the west, north of the Ourcq is extremely difficult.

### AMERICANS CROSS THE OURCQ

#### THREE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 29.

An American official communiqué says:—

We continue our pursuit, north of the Marne, despite determined rearguard actions. We crossed the Ourcq and captured Seringes-et-Nesles, Sergy and Roncheres.

## FAMINE IN PERSIA.

### WORST REPORTS CONFIRMED.

### GRAINS TO BE EXPORTED FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 29.

NEW YORK.—The Committee for Armenian and Syrlan relief says that the worst reports of famine in Persia are confirmed and the Committee is cabling a hundred thousand dollars to India for the purchase of grain which will be sent by motor trucks to the stricken land. The distribution will be under the auspices of the Committee's Persian commission, the chairman of which is Dr. Pratt Judson, who will confer with the British authorities in London before proceeding.

## AMERICAN TROOPS IN ITALY.

### WARM RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 29.

ROME.—American troops arriving in Italy received an ovation from the crowds at the stations who lavished flowers, refreshments and presents on the men who fraternised with the Italian soldiers on the platforms.

## BOLSHEVIK DEFEAT IN CENTRAL ASIA.

### RESULT OF GEN. HORVATH'S ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 29.

A telegram from Harbin dated July 25th says: Armed steamers despatched by General Horvath broke up the Bolshevik centre at the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers, capturing an armed steamer, a motorlaunch, four steamers and considerable supplies. Kalmikoff's Cossacks are co-operating with the Czeho-Slovaks and supplying the needed cavalry for advance. The Czecho-Slovaks are near Chita and have relieved the pressure on Semenoff.

## "HINDENBURG IN EXCELLENT HEALTH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 29.

AMSTERDAM.—An official telegram from Berlin says: Hindenburg is in excellent health.

## INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

### AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 29.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards to the officers of the Indian Army:—

BAR TO D. S. O.

*Brigadier E. A. Fagan.*—When his front battalion was being overwhelmed, he personally directed the action to be taken by other battalions with the utmost disregard for his own safety. He inspired all with enthusiasm and the success of the defence was largely due to his fine example.

D. S. O'S.

*Major H. R. Dyer.*—In the face of heavy fire, he led successful charges with great dash and ability. His horse was twice shot under him. He proved himself a very able and gallant leader.

*Captain K. W. Mackenzie.*—When in charge of the forward evacuation, he kept in touch with the retiring infantry, continually searching for and collecting the wounded. It was largely due to his great energy and skilled foresight that so many of our casualties were successfully evacuated.

## MUNITION WORKERS' STRIKE

### MAJORITY TO RETURN TO WORK IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 29.

The Press Bureau states that the Ministry of Munitions to-night announces that communications received to-day from all parts of the country indicate that the situation has distinctly improved and that the majority of strikers will in all probability return to work to-morrow.

## MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA AND SIR R. BORDEN.

### RECEIVE FREEDOM OF CARDIFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

The Maharajah of Patiala and Sir Robert Borden, the Caadian Prime Minister, were given the freedom of Cardiff to-day.

The Maharajah of Patiala responding said India was advancing rapidly. The princes and the peoples realised that in the face of the present and the future perils both must co-operate for the advancement of India, therefore they welcomed the proposals to associate the people of India more directly with the administration.

## LORD MORLEY ON REFORMS.

### LINEAMENT OF PROGENY TRACED.

### MR. MONTAGU ON THE "INDISPUTABLE ROAD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., July 29.

Speaking at the National Liberal Club on the occasion of the unveiling of his bust subscribed for by Indian admirers, Lord Morley, referring to the Indian Report, said he would be very precipitant if, at this stage, he said a bold "aye" or "no" of approval or disapproval. He had studied the Report very carefully and felt he could not be mistaken in tracing the lineaments of the physiognomy in 1909 in the progeny of 1918. (Laughter and cheers.) He had had the privilege and the advantage of being the colleague of Mr. Montagu and he felt that the latter's steering orders were on the whole more likely to be recommended than any others imaginable. Lord Morley emphasised that the political development of India must be carefully watched and those would be just the wise statesmen who did not shrink from letting the Imperial public know all that might lie before them. The Indian demand, he continued, could not be dogmatic negatives. There would have to be considerate treatment whether in the form of Mr. Montagu's proposals or in any other form. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu said the greatest tribute to Lord Morley's work in India was that something more was necessary and wanting. (Cheers.) Since Lord Morley's reforms were instituted the political development of India had been so great as to be unbelievable, unless one had seen it at its beginning and to-day.

GREATEST TRIBUTE TO LORD MORLEY.

Mr. Montagu concluded:—"Things which Lord Morley and his colleagues did and taught the world, I determined, however great the difficulty and however loud the opposition (cheers), to go on with, and, wherever I may be, to work all I can to place India on an indisputable road to the final vindication and justification of the glorious British connection with India—an India responsible, complete and self-governed. (Loud cheers.)

## SPOKESMEN OF INDIA TO BE TAKEN TO ENGLAND.

### MR. L. CURTIS' SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 29.

In a letter to "The Times" Mr. Lionel Curtis emphasises that the pronouncement of August 20th, was made in the name of the Imperial Government and accepted by Parliament. The educated classes in India will now justly regard it as a pledge as binding as any in the whole course of our relations with India. The basis of the British rule in India will henceforth depend on its perfect observance. The condition that ample opportunity shall first be afforded for discussion precludes the Imperial Government from at present accepting the proposals, which, moreover, are not yet complete. The scheme is not ripe for conclusive discussion until we know who the electors in each province will be and what powers will be given them and when the scheme is completed, Parliament has still to hear what the Indians themselves think of the proposals. This can only be done by appointing a committee of Parliament to hear, test and record the views of everyone entitled to express them. Therefore, the spokesmen of all sections of India must be brought to England. They will be wanted in India while the committees on powers and electoral qualifications are sitting and can come to England only when the committees have finished the work. If our faith is to be kept beyond question not a day must be lost in appointing the subsidiary committees and sending the chairmen to India.

The whole position will be cleared and distrust on all sides allayed if the Government will before Parliament rises announce the appointment of committees and promise that the proposals when so completed shall be referred to the select committee before which all responsible opinions can be heard, recorded and reported to Parliament which can only then make a final decision on the proposals of the Report and possible variations by which the principles of the Report can be carried out.

CLEAN CONSCIENCE AND CLEAN SHEET.

Mr. Curtis emphasises the supreme importance of the assurance now that we shall go to the Peace Conference to discuss the fate of subject peoples with a clear conscience and a clean sheet. He says our danger lies in pledges being so framed that mere delay and failure to take the necessary steps forthwith will expose us to the charge of breach of faith. We stand in jeopardy unless the Cabinet will refer to those pledges at this juncture and announce in advance the procedure scrupulously framed to discharge their spirit as well as their letter.

### SOME OBJECTIONS REFUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 29.

Speaking at a luncheon at the National Liberal Club Mr. Bhupendranath Basu replied to the objections to the Reform Scheme, which were urged, he said, chiefly by men formerly connected with the bureaucracy. He personally was grateful for their continued interest in India, but he asked them not to forget that India rapidly changed and also to adhere to the formula they frequently employed, namely, trust the men on the spot.

The objection that India was mainly illiterate was met by the observation that the education of a country was not to be counted by heads alone. Even including the frontier and hill tribes and other backward elements 10 per cent. of the population of India was literate. In 1840, 8 years after the passing of the great Reform Act, half of the men married in Britain were unable to write their names.

Regarding the objection that the intelligentsia did not represent the masses, it was a great mistake to suppose that the former stood aloof from their countrymen. Some of his own relatives were peasant cultivators and others occupied high positions, but at their social functions they gathered in fraternal spirit. The educated community had for many years pressed for reforms, changes including universal education for the benefit of the masses.

The objection that India had pressed her claims in war time would have had considerable force if British Parliament could give an assurance that after the war they would not be preoccupied with domestic affairs and would be able to attend entirely and wholeheartedly to the claims of India. On August 20, a cheque was issued payable to India and on the recommendation of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy they now claimed that the time was come for the payment of the first instalment.

## MERLIMAU RUBBER ESTATE'S CLAIM.

### IMPORTANT DECISION AGAINST REVENUE AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

The newspaper "Financier" emphasises the importance to the rubber companies of the judgment favouring the Merlimau rubber estate's claim against the revenue authorities. It is understood that the decision permits the company to add to its capital in computing tax any additional sums spent out of the revenue in developing its estate.

## LABOUR'S DEMAND FOR AND REFORMS.

### THREATENED STRIKE IN SWITZERLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

BERNE.—A general strike is threatened in Switzerland owing to the Federal Council's unsatisfactory reply to the Labour memorandum demanding political and economic reforms.

## DR. SEIDLER.

### APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF EMPEROR'S CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna says that Dr. Seidler has been appointed Director of the Emperor's Cabinet. Dr. Seidler is the first ex-premier to be so appointed. It is expected that he will act as the Emperor's confidential political adviser.

# CALCUTTA MODERATES AND REFORM PROPOSALS.

### MR. P. C. RAY'S REPUDIATION AND CONDEMNATION.

The following is the full text of the letter written to the Calcutta Press by Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray repudiating the resolution passed at the Conference of Moderates held in Calcutta on the 10th instant. Mr. P. C. Ray says the scheme "lacks logic, liberality and breadth of view":—

Sir,—At a Conference held in Calcutta, in the rooms of the Indian Association, on the 10th instant, a resolution was adopted which, among other things, said that the reform proposals of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India were "a genuine effort towards the creation of a sisterhood of self-governing states with a central federal government responsible to the people and representing the interests of India on equal terms with the self-governing units of the British Empire." Exception has been taken to these words by many organs of the left wing of the nationalist party in this country as reading into the official scheme a meaning which it certainly does *not* convey, and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" quotes these words again in its leading article to-day with a view to make fun of the position taken up by the moderate party in this matter. There can be no doubt that the particular words of the Resolution of the Conference of July 10, quoted above, are a travesty of the general purport of the Report, and an attempt was made by Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra and myself at the Conference in question to get these words either deleted or changed. When I told the Conference that the Report does not promise to us anything that these words convey, I was given to understand by some of the most prominent promoters of the Conference and the principal draftsmen of the Resolution in question that the words were taken bodily from the Report. As I had not carried with me at the Conference a copy of the Report, the definite statement of the draftsmen gave me an effective quietus. But, coming home, I consulted the Report and found it containing the following words:—

"Our conception of the *eventual* future of India is a sisterhood of States, self-governing in all matters of purely local or provincial interest, in some cases corresponding to existing provinces, in others perhaps modified in area according to the character and economic interests of their people. Over this congeries of States would preside a central government, increasingly representative of and responsible to the people of all of them; dealing with matters both internal and external, of common interest to the whole of India; acting as arbiter in inter-state relations, and representing the interests of all India on equal terms with the self-governing units of the British Empire."

Any intelligent student of politics would see that there is a world of difference between these words and the words of the Resolution of the Conference of July 10, and regret the absurd illogicalities of the verbal inaccuracies to be found in the Resolution. Evidently, the Conference was in a mood to praise the scheme overmuch, and did not care to look into the accuracy or logic of its statements, and owing to this slipshod style of doing things we have lent ourselves as good targets for the sniping of the extremist press and platform. The "Patrika" and its friends must not, however, think that there are none among the moderate party in Bengal who differ very substantially from the position taken up by the promoters of the Conference of July 10 and would not do their very best to improve the scheme on some very essential points. It is a great pity that the scheme should have lacked logic, liberality and breadth of view where Indian nationalists had a right to expect them from its distinguished authors.

Yours etc.,
PRITHWIS CHANDRA RAY.
39, Creek Row,
July 25, 1918.

## KING INSPECTS U. P. LABOUR CORPS DETACHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 29.

His Majesty the King inspected the detachment of the Indian Labour Corps from the United Provinces on leave from the front under Second-Lieut. H. Bull.

## BISHOP WELLDON INSTALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 29.

The Bishop Welldon has been installed as Dean of Durham.

## FIVE-PIASTRE NOTES IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

A telegram from Cairo says the Government is issuing five piastre notes to meet the silver shortage.

## COTTON EXCHANGE.

### MARKET RALLIES PARTIALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 29.

NEW YORK.—On the Cotton Exchange the prices broke from 142 to 173 points. Unders increased the offerings of the new crop and rumours that the price was being fixed and the expectation that the War Industries Board will in future purchase all the Allied cotton and eliminate competition, the market rallied partially and closed steady.

## RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR CEYLON.

### NO CONCLUSIONS TILL MORE OPPORTUNE TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

Replying to Mr. Morrell in the House of Commons, Mr. Hewins stated that the Government would carefully consider the memorials from Ceylon regarding the grant of a measure of responsible government to Ceylon, but it was not proposed to form any conclusions until time was more opportune for a full examination of the difficult questions involved and the views of the new Governor were received.

## NEW PAPAL NUNCIO TO CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

ROME.—The Pope has appointed Monsignor Petrelli, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, Papal Nuncio to China.

# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Continued from Page 5.

Lord Willingdon's Government to be strong and not to allow the Government of India to take away their surplus balance. Referring to the excise of Government, Mr. Lallubhai said the present policy would not lead to increased consumption as was supposed by many members. The bidder at auction would naturally turn over the high price he would have to take from the consumer, that meant either higher price or weaker stuff, both of which would not increase consumption.

Referring to Mr. Ramji's remarks that the Bank of Bombay should every year take on as apprentices some youths passing out of the Sydenham College of Commerce, the speaker said the Bank had already written to the university offering to take 3 or 4 young graduates of the Sydenham College every year, give them a decent pay to start with and later on, take them in the officer's grade.

PAY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in the course of his remarks referred to the question of the pay of teachers of primary schools. He understood that a committee had been appointed to report about the spending of the excess of excise revenue and he recommended that the pay of teachers should be raised at least to Rs. 12 and that they should be given a special grain compensation allowance.

As regards the excise system about which so much reference had already been made he was glad Government had greatly increased their resources. The auction system brought in a revenue, which, otherwise, would have gone to the pockets of the contractors. Any system adopted should not lead to increased consumption and no doubt the excise commissioner would see to that. Mr. Paranjpye also pointed out that the amount received by Government should be consistent with this practice.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai in his maiden speech expressed anxiety on the possibility of a famine. He pleaded for the adoption of early measures for allaying distress in the interest of peace and order. If the calamity came about the difficulty of railway transport would be great and full facilities should be given for the transport of food and fodder. Dealing with the question of excise revenue Mr. Desai said the excess obtained under the present policy may be good from the revenue point of view, but it was not likely to check the growth of consumption.

UNSATISFACTORY FEATURE OF BUDGET.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat said that a satisfactory feature of the budget was that Government had been able to provide for larger expenditure for education as well as sanitation. The particular matter to which he wanted to draw attention of the Council was the appointment this year of a Director of Industries. He hoped the new era introduced would be developed and that this would not remain purely an experimental one and the Agricultural Department would be developed to the best interests of the country. He also hoped that this would be coupled with the opening of technical schools.

An unsatisfactory feature of the budget was the existence in the Finance Department of the Secretariat of a momentum in regard to certain matters such as the Public Works Department, which was getting 36 lakhs of the increased revenue on account of excise, while there was an extraordinary inertia in regard to some other matters such as the war allowance to the clerical establishments and enhancements of the emoluments of the kulkarnis and the teachers of primary schools.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT?

The Hon Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh also drew attention to the possibilities of a famine and asked the Government to be prepared. He suggested that in view of the threatening situation the Mowra restrictions in Kaira district should be relaxed.

Another matter to which Mr. Parekh drew attention was the police department. The object of the reorganisation scheme was to recruit people of a better class. That object had not been achieved. Some enquiry ought to be made in order to find out why educated people did not enter the police service and why persons who were actually in service were trying to get themselves transferred to some other department.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael in replying to the debate pointed out that Government had provided this year a larger amount in aid of the local boards and mofussil municipalities, which wished to provide new dispensaries. Last year the grant under this head was Rs. 30,000 while this year it was Rs. 60,000. A number of speakers had referred to the critical stage of the monsoon and the possibility of a famine and some had suggested immediate steps should be taken to meet the contingency and that people should be informed what steps were being taken in order that confidence might be maintained among them. The Government were closely alive to the situation and were ready to take action when they thought the time had arrived for any action to be taken. Mr. Carmichael assured the Council, action would be taken as soon as the need arose. In consequence of the prevailing high prices and difficulty of moving food grains they had now an elaborate machinery through which they could obtain elaborate information as regards stocks of food grains in every district and the necessity for their removal from one place to another. It was suggested by the Hon. Mr. Mehta that in case of the failure of harvest, the provincial balance should be used for providing famine expenditure. It was one of the primary duties of the Government to provide famine relief.

"IN A FLUID STATE."

As to the fear expressed by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai that the Government of India might take up a good portion of their provincial balance, Mr. Carmichael pointed out the matter was at present in a fluid state and it could not be said what arrangement would finally be made. The most that the Bombay Government could ask for was that an equitable arrangement should be made.

As regards the suggestion that conservancy should beseparated from forest development he said that was the direction in which the Government were gradually proceeding and they had received from the Chief Conservator of Forests a detailed scheme providing for considerable expert staff. The scheme was under consideration of the Government. Mr. Meade, Director of Industries, had taken the question of putting timber in the market so that the public could realise the value of particular kinds of timber and he hoped progress would be made in due course.

As regards steam ploughs about which so much had been said the Finance Member said he was in agreement with the Director of Agriculture that to work such ploughs for priavte persons was hardly the work of Government. It was purely a mtter for private enterprise. If a person or a syndicate should come forward to take up the enterprise Government could give help.

Regarding the criticisms of the excise policy Mr. Carmichael said it was not necessary to enter into a defence of Government policy now. What Government had to look to was that the excise policy should not encourage the consumption of liqor.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in closing the debate said:—"I don't wish to add one word with regard to the discussion on the Budget which, on this occasion, always appears to be somewhat of an academic character, but I am afraid I am bound to say a few words with regard to certain rather personal observations which my hon. friend Mr. Manmohandas Ramji made with regard to the Governor's expenditure. He rather inferred, I gather, that the Governor was leading a life of considerable extravagance, while all those around him economised in every possible way they could. I should have wished it would have been more courteous and more considerate as it was a personal matter. If my hon. friend having regard to the strong feeling which he holds on this particular point, had taken an opportunity to come and see me privately, I would have endeavoured to explain the whole situation. But as he has not seen fit to do so and as he has made certain definite criticisms with regard to the Governor's expenditure the only thing I can do, though I do it with some diffidence because it is a personal matter, is to answer his points in the best way I can. The three points he raised were the expenditure on his gardener, the expenditure on his band and the expenditure on his tours. With regard to the gardener I may say this. The gardener is a Government servant. He was engaged as a Government servant before I arrived here as Governor of this province. I am quite sure my hon. friend will think it extremely unfair that the Government should break the contract which they had made with him. With regard to touring, I am of opinion that it is one of the most useful things that a Governor can do to tour round the province and become acquainted with the people of that province. But I can say that if my hon. friend were to move a resolution in this Council and were to get a majority suggesting that the Governor should not spend so much money on his tours, I think probably a Governor would not be a dissatisfied man. With regard to his band, I quite agree that this must be considered to some extent a personal extravagance. But I say this with perfect sincerity, that for the last three years the Governor has seen extremely little of his own band and that the band has played in Bombay and Poona to our sick soldiers in the hospitals. I do not think even my hon. friend Mr. Ramji would deprecate that expenditure. I have tried as best as I could, to answer the points.

As to the budget it is a matter of extreme satisfaction that our financial condition is thoroughly satisfactory. There is a cloud in the horizon. We know what the cloud is, but I shall continue to be an optimist until I can be an optimist no longer. I hope that when necessity arises the Government will take every possible measure to relieve any hardship that may arrive."

ALIEN VOTERS.

Bills were then taken up for consideration on the motion of the Hon. Sir James Dubouley. The bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act was read a second and third time and passed into law.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah then introduced a Bill to disqualify alien members from voting at election of members of certain local authorities in the presidency of Bombay. The object of the Bill is to disqualify aliens from being members of local authorities including Local Boards, and Municipalities, the several Port Trusts and the City Improvement Trust. The provisions of the Bill will also prevent aliens from voting at elections of members of local authorities. Power is, however, reserved to the Governor-in-Council to exempt from restrictions contained in the act any alien or class of aliens whom it may appear desirable to exempt. Sir Ibrahim pointed out that it was in June 1916 the attention of Government of India had been drawn on the subject. There was practical unity among all public bodies consulted. There were only one or two dissentients and that too in the details. He trusted the Council would agree to the first reading and thereafter to its being passed into law after suspension of rules of business.

Dr. Fernandez while cordially supporting the principle, involved in the Bill pointed that, as the wording of the Bill now stood Goans would be treated as aliens. Dr. Fernandez spoke at length on the services of the Goan community, their pro-British sympathies and their stake in British India and pleaded an exception should be made in their case.

The Hon. Mr. Cadell pointed out the proposition of Dr. Fernandez was one-sided and unfair. He referred to a number of Goanese members of the I. D. F. coming up for exemption on the ground that they were Portuguese subjects. The best thing would be for the Goans to become naturalised British subjects.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye agreed with Mr. Cadell and pointed out Government had power to take exceptional cases into consideration.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN ALIENS.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah in reply said they could not make a distinction between aliens. He knew what important work some of his Portuguese friends were doing in Bombay. His sympathies were with them. But they must apply the same principle to all and there can be no two opinions as to the line the Council should take. He also drew attention to the advantage offered by naturalisation and said representation submitted by any community would receive careful consideration. The Bill successively passed through its three stages and was passed into law.

AMENDMENT TO POLICE ACT.

The Hon. Sir James Dubouley then introduced a Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act of 1890. As the mover explained the object of the Bill was to provide means for checking a serious abuse by which serious damage was frequently caused in certain parts of the presidency, particularly in Guzarat, where many persons especially of the non-cultivating classes kept herds of cattle which were let loose at night to feed on the standing crops in the neighbourhood. The evil caused great loss to and was greatly resented by the cultivating classes, particularly in the neighbourhood of towns and larger villages. The provisions of the Bill penalized the act of permitting cattle to stray.

A number of members having spoken in support of the principles underlying it, the Bill was read a first time and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Sathe, Naik, Garud, Harilal Desai, Pratt, Keatinge and the mover.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

## POONA RACES.

### FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

### ENTRIES CLOSED

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 29.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Mazboot.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's Francis Armand.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Forfeit Lass.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Camberly.
Mr. Summer's Dark Legend.
Mr. Summer's Oros.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Buskin.
Capt. P. Bouvet's Louirers Dor.
Mr. Guthrie's Loxwood.
Mr. R. R. S.'s. Charcoal.
Mr. R. R. S.'s. Bandit.

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Vallance.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Redspear.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dyna.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Baronvale.
Mr. M. GoKuldas's Camberley.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Buskin.
Mr. Summer's Resilience.
Mr. Summer's Oros.
Mr. Guthrie's Renette.
Mr. Guthrie's All Silk.
Capt. P. Bouvet's Louirers Dor.
Mr. T. M. Thaddu's Mametz.
Mr. Heath's Orloff.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Normannia.
Mr. R. R. S.'s. Bandit.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Investor. 4 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Gagee's Good Luck 13-3.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Countermark 13-3 aged.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Raven. 5 years.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Hurman 14-0 6 years.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Ace of Hearts 13-3½ aged.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Dictate 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. Ismail Abdul Rehman's Shabash 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Hajid Ali's Britannia 5 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Financier 13-3½ 6 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Shatra 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dandelion, Gazal 14-0, Devildom.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Muckdunia.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's Powerful.
Mr. H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's The Knut.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Justice 13-2½.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's Quantity.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Shapely.
Mr. Guthrie's Mespot.
Mr. Heath's Palermo. 4 years. Vanguard, 14-0. Dowlat.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamej's Investment.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's Kaiumers.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's Balloon.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Morning Lighta Angler.
Messrs. Pine and Nobles Tasmania.
Mr. Bennett's Gold Mine.
Messrs. Pine and Bennett's Second String.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's Repeater.
Mr. Simon's Boxer.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Warminister.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's Port Arthur.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Osprey.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory. aged.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE (Continued). Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's Harrington.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's Cingalee.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Makbul.
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi's Sufwat.
Mr. Fahad Bin Saif's Aladdin.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Natal.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Tagilmulook.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Resold.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Mettle.

*(To be completed.)*

## GRAND DUKE DMISTRY.

### TEMPORARY CAPTAIN IN BRITISH SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., July 30.

Grand Duke Dmistry who is serving with the Allied forces has been gazetted temporary Coptain in British service.

## ENEMY PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29, 12-40 p.m.,
Recd. 1-15 a.m., July 30.

PARIS.—A semiofficial statement says: The number of prisoners in retreat is not very high, because the Allies can only advance very cautiously in the variegated country favourable for defence by machine-gun nests, while the Germans have left only weak detachments with orders to hold on to the last in order to enable the main body to get away. Thus the enemy losses are relatively higher in killed than in prisoners, on the contrary the booty is large especially in engineering machinery. The Germans were able to remove the light artillery, but to abandon heavy guns and also most of the ammunition.

## THE NEW RENT BILL NO. 2.

### SOME NOVEL SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The oppressed tenant class of Bombay, which constitutes evidently—though more extensive, still—the weaker class of citizens, owes you a deep debt of gratitude for throwing open your columns to voice their grievances and for the excellent leader that appeared in your issue of Saturday last. I must thank you for supporting my suggestion that "The measure to be sufficiently beneficent ought, we think, to have fixed the limit of all premises at Rs. 50 at least, if not more." There is no particular charm or reason in putting the rental at Rs. 20. It will not touch the middle class who are the most cruelly affected by the rapacity of profiteering landlords. As you say, "In these days many a teant from the middle class pays rent ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 and this class is entitled to as much consideration as tenants paying rent under Rs. 20." To specially protect premises fetching the rental of Rs. 20 and under is tantamount to bringing the smaller landlords under the penal Clauses of the protective measure and to leave the landlord, owning larger buildings and having larger incomes free.

Rent Act No. 1 has been still ignored by many landlords. In England too, after the experience gained of the working of the first rent Act of 1915 for over a year, a new Act had to be passed containing a penal Clause and applicable to the same premises as the prior Act, i.e., those fetching a rental of £30 a year. If we have closely followed English procedure as the Hon. Mr. Cadell assured us in the Council, there is no reason why the English limit should not be followed with regard to the penal clause also.

As the Hon. Mr. Cadell also stated in the Legislative Council, property fetching a rental of over £50 has not with rare exceptions appreciated in value in England and therefore it was not brought under the control of the restrictive rent measure. But now that premises of every description, whether used as shops or dwelling houses, *whatever the amount of the rent may be*, have already been subjected to the Rent Act, there is no reason why the penal Clause, *which applies to all premises* taken under the protection of the corresponding English Act, should not be extended to these as well.

At a time when many of the leaders of the people, men of undoubted wealth and intelligence have fallen backward in the fulfilment of their duty towards their less fortunate brethren, it is a great consolation to find that Government have come to the relief of the latter and extended the protection of the law to them in their hour of sore need. Would you not Mr. Editor, open a pillory column and there publish on the one hand the names of all those landlords who still extort excessive rents and not contented with those, even demand suitable Zamins, and on the other of those guileless tenants who have been made to bid among themselves like furies for the coveted premises to the utmost advantage and merriment of the profiteering landlords? Even now, after the Bombay Rent Act has remained in operation for three months, while only a small proportion of the population is paying "standard rent" there is a larger proportion that is still paying rent much in excess over it. What is the remedy? The remedy is only a short penal Clause. It will keep greedy owners of property and their rent-formers straight. Not only poor ignorant tenants, but big shop-keepers and merchants,—these nervous, weak-kneed and hysterical people think that the War will soon end and that thereafter matters will settle down to the pre-war conditions and the landlords will have their day and will then again have their own way too! They apprehend that at that time the landlords will have their revenge on their tenants, as if Government will leave them in the lurch in case matters have not improved and the state of things is such as requires a continuance of legal protection. They are also afraid, nay some of them from their present experience, find that landlords will annoy and harass them in a number of ways if they do not submit to their wish most slavishly at present. But they may be asked if the landlords now find that they are timid enough to submit to their growing demands at present, will they not, knowing this nature, press them down more and more after the war, or turn them out if some one more needy and more favourably circumstanced pays them higher rent at that time? Will landlords remember their past favours or will they grow more fat on what they feed at present, and will not their appetite thus grow more and more voracious?

If Government were only to let it out that they have kept two lists, one a black one and the other white, the former containing the names of determined profiteering landlords who still clandestinely receive rents in excess of standard rent legally fixed, the latter bearing, in golden ink the names of those sympathetic landlords who have never dreamt of transgressing the limit fixed by law, and if Government, while preparing the roll of Justice of the Peace were to refer to these two lists drawing their pen on the former class who have taken undue and merciless advantage of the War conditions and substituting in their place the names from the white roll, I think "in 24 hours' time" as the lawyers say notices will be expedited to tenants asking them to pay nothing beyond their former pre-war rents, and thus there will be no further need of tinkering with restrictive Acts every quarter.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

## MR HORNIMAN'S LECTURE AT POONA.

Under the auspices of the Young India Society, Poona, Mr. B. G. Horniman, will deliver a public lecture on the "Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals" on Friday the 2nd August, at 6 p.m. at the Kiloskar Theatre. Admission to the lecture will be by tickets which can be obtained from the Secretary at the Office of the Young India Society, the hall of the Aryasoma Vamshi Kshatriya Dharmashalla Shanwarpeth, Poona City.

# MR. TILAK'S BIRTHDAY.

## CELEBRATION IN BOMYBA.

## "A TRUE PATRIOT."

The sixty-third birthday of Mr. B. G. Tilak was celebrated yesterday by holding a public meeting in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya presiding. There was a large attendance, and a bust of Mr. Tilak was placed on the dais. The bust is a very good likeness of Mr. Tilak and is the work of Mr. A. V. Phadke who made it after one hour's sitting only—and reflects great credit on him.

Dr. M. B. Velker in proposing that Mr. Vaidya do take the chair said the Montague-Chelmsford Scheme was an insult to their intelligence, and it was only proper therefore that they should celebrate Mr. Tilak's birthday in a proper spirit at such a time. Mr. Vaidya was one of the supporters of national advancement and it was in the fitness of things that he should take the chair at the meeting. The motion was duly seconded.

MR. HORNIMAN'S TRIBUTE TO MR. TILAK.

Mr. Vaidya said a letter had been received from Mr. B. G. Horniman as under:

"I greatly regret that owing to very urgent matters which have intervened I am unavoidably prevented from assisting at the celebration of Lokmanya Tilak's birthday celebration this evening. I need hardly say what pleasure it would have caused me to do so, had I been able. In these days, when so few of our public men seem to have a firm footing anywhere, we should indeed revere and be grateful to so stalwart a patriot who, throughout his life, has fought and suffered for the sacred principle of self-determination and sacrificed everything for his Motherland and his fellow-countrymen. Trusting you will have a successful meeting etc."

NATIONAL UNION'S GREETINGS.

Mr. Nagindas Sanghwi then moved the following resolution:—

"That the citizens of Bombay, assembled in a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, offer their greetings to Lokmanya Tilak on his 63rd birthday and wish him long life and success in his strenuous efforts for Swaraj."

Mr. Sanghwi said they looked upon Mr. Tilak as a saint. They looked upon him as a leader the like of whom they had not seen in modern times. India revered him and it gave them unbounded delight to celebrate his birthday.

Dr. Sawarker, seconding the resolution, said the importance of a man's birthday was only brought into prominence by his deeds, and his work for the Motherland. Was it not necessary for them to show their gratitude for the services rendered them by Mr. Tilak who had given up every worldly desire, and always fought for his fellow-countrymen? There was only one Tilak, as there was only one Kohinoor. Unmindful of the official frowns, he had held to his course. He had stuck to his guns undeterred by any obstacles. He had suffered imprisonment, in his old age. When the whole atmosphere of India from North to South had become clouded, it was he alone who, undaunted, had fought for his principles, and that was why they honoured him on all occasions. (Cheers.) They might find many fairweather politicians, who might make beautiful orations on platforms when there was nothing to lose and everything to gain, but where was another such man like Mr. Tilak who through foul or fair weather had done his duty by his country? There might be some men who might fight against the powerful current of officialism for a time, for a few years, but where was the man who had fought for so many years, singlehanded? (Cheers.)

HIS LIFE-OBJECT.

His one care, one anxiety and one object in life had been the bettering of his country. He had no other ambition. Even after being sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, in his old age he had never given up his fearless principles and the words that he uttered then would be a beacon light to them for ever. They were words which would inspire them to do their utmost for their Motherland. (Cheers.)

PUNJAB'S ADHERENCE.

Lala Goverdhandas of Lahore, supporting the resolution, said Mr. Tilak had been prohibited from entering the Punjab but the people of the Punjab did not look upon him as a seditious person, and there was no doubt that if he were allowed to go to the Punjab he would be worshipped there by the people. It was a calumny to say that Mr. Tilak was a seditionist. All through his life Mr. Tilak had been a great supporter of British rule (cheers) and had rendered useful services to it.

A TRUE PATRIOT

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said it was impossible adequately to describe the qualities of head and heart of Mr. Tilak. They all knew that there was no patriot equal to Mr. Tilak, and it would be difficult to find the like of him in the whole of India. They had met there to celebrate his birthday, not only to offer their congratulations to him, but also to follow his example, as much as it lay in their power. (Cheers.) There was not an atom of selfishness in him. Selflessness was the guiding principle of his life, and he lived not for himself but for his country. He was not unnerved when he had been sentenced by Mr. Justice Davar, as many would have been, but he uttered words at the time which could only be spoken by a man like Tilak. (Cheers.) He was unmindful of honours. Mr. Tilak thought that in the service of his Mother-country only lay his salvation and ambition, and it was the guiding principle of his life. His whole being was saturated with the love of his Motherland.

EMBODIMENT OF PATRIOTISM.

The chairman, putting the resolution to sport of bringing them down. As an officer remarked it was like capercailize shooting the meeting, said they celebrated the birthdays of great and good men not for the sake of those men, but for the sake of themselves. Why were they celebrating the Ramnavami holiday? Because there was no son like Rama, no brother like Rama, no husband like him, and no father like him. They could not dissociate the name of Tilak from that of intense love for one's Mother-country. If they talked of Tilak, they must also talk of patriotism of the highest order. His greatest virtue was that he was undaunted by obstacles; his perseverence, only gained strength by difficulties. He was most ready-witted.

The speaker then instanced the manner of his getting round the order prohibiting him from making a speech at Gadag. Mr. Tilak was going to make a speech, but he was shown an order by the Police prohibiting him from doing so, and Tilak circumvented that order by saying that if he was ordered not to make a speech, he was not prohibited from taking *pan supari*. The Police could make no reasonable objection to this, and in thanking the citizens for that he said all that he had to say.

To them Tilak was always a shining example of intense patriotism and devotion to their Mother-country. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

## GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

### COUNCIL TO MEET IT INAUGURATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., July 30.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Cologne Gazette" reports that a German Economic Council has been inaugurated. Representatives of the Interior, Foreign, Finance Railways and War Ministers and of the War Food Board the Press Bureau and other departments attended. The President of the National Bank, Schacht presided. He dwelt on the world-wide economic importance of Britain's adoption of Imperial preference.

The Under-Secretary for Finance, Schiffer, said that the Council would endeavour to establish close economic relations between the Central Powers.

Doctor Walter Schotte, who is the President of the New Council declared that the problem which must be solved was the economic linking up of Central Europe with the rest of the world, regarding which tariff union with Austria-Hungary became of worldwide importance. The next task would be the economic cultivation of the Near and Far East against British and American competition. The Council would also enforce economic peace in Europe and re-establish the supplies of raw material from oversees.

The Preliminary Committee comprises leading business experts in Germany.

## BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

### QUESTION OF RELIEF ALLOWANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., July 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate and Mr. Hume Williams, Mr. Hope said that the Imperial Government had authorised the Netherland's Minister at Constantinople, who was best qualified, to judge what relief allowances should be paid to European and Indian war prisoners in Turkey. The amounts varied according to prices and other conditions ruling in the localities of different camps. The rates fixed ranged from 7 to 18 Turkish pounds in the case of European officers, from 5 to 10 for Indian officers, 4 to 6 for European soldiers and 3 to 4 for Indian soldiers, The allowance might be increased if the complaints alleged of high prices were confirmed.

## CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., July 30.

A Russian wireless message from Petrograd states that there were 111 cases of cholera on the 26th July.

## STRIKE OF UKRAINIAN RAILWYAMEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., July 30.

The Ukrainian railwaymen have struck, the Germans having confiscated food reserved for railway workers.

## ENEMY RESISTANCE ON VILLENEUVE PLATEAU.

### SWEPT BY GUNFIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 29
Recd. 8 p.m., July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters wiring last night said the Germans desperately resisted on the Villeneuve plateau which was swept by gunfire after the French driven off the defenders. Eventually our batteries turned the balance of gun power, and with the plateau won, we had an ideal gun platform which made the enemy's Ourcq line intolerable. The French and Americans then were able to advance over the open slope at a rate hitherto impossible, through woods. Mounted troops proved most useful, but armoured cars and light tanks were the ideal weapons for clearing out nests both on the ground and in the trees. The gun platforms in the trees served the enemy admirably in the forest country. American marksmen made a ing.

## HOSTILE BILLETS AND HUTMENTS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, July 28, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

A British communiqué says:—

There is nothing to report. Low clouds and rain prevented flying in the day-time. Bombs were dropped during the night on hostile billets and hutments in the vicinity of Bapaume.

## EXCISE SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The fatuous policy which the Excise Department has been pursuing in the matter of supplying spirit to the Presidency is at last bearing fruit. The liquor supply to Bombay City and the Thana and Kolaba Districts has practically failed and the department is now confronted with the very serious question of paying compensation to a large number of licensees whose shops have been closed owing to the non-issue of spirit from the warehouses. Never since the beginning of excise administration in India has such a disgraceful failure been witnessed.

Messrs. Carew and Co., first secured the Surat contract area by tendering a slightly lower rate than Messrs. Dubash and Co. Some little time after securing the contract, they were granted higher rates by Government owing, it is alleged, to losses. If they were not able to carry on without higher rates, why were they not turned out and fresh tenders invited? Their official sponser, Mr. McDonald, might explain. To further favour Messrs. Carew and Co. when the contract for the Surat District was given to them, four big Talukas in the Khandesh District were annexed to Surat. Now how is it that Messrs. Dubash and Co. have been requested to contribute liquor for those very Talukas?

They then next spread their tentacles to the Bombay Supply Area, securing the contract not by open tender, but in private conclave with Mr. McDonald and the Commissioner. Why no tenders were called for is a mystery, though there was plenty of time.

It has always been a wise policy in this Presidency to give encouragement to the local distillers because in doing so the local supply of Mhowra is purchased and is prevented from falling into the hands of the classes which go in for illicit distillation. All this has been ignored and Mr McDonald, who was imported as an expert whose qualifications are unknown, taking advantage of a succession of effete Commissioners has schemed successfully to upset the well tried and successful policy of supply in order to favour a European firm.

Now what has he done? The spirit for the Bombay, Thana and Kolaba warehouses has to be brought either from Katni in the Central Provinces or from Asansol in Bengal, both places being hundreds of miles away. In these days when transport cannot be obtained for the supply of foodstuffs to the people, the Controllers are being heckled to give priority for wagons containing Mhowra, coal, spirit and empty drums to and from the distilleries and warehouses. Could any person calling himself an administrator actively promote a contract of this kind in war-time when a source of supply was ready at his doors? The only difference between Government and the Uran distillers was one of price and length of contract both questions which could have been settled by a tactful officer. But no; Mr. McDonald had made up his mind to crush the Uran distillers and he has done so even at the risk of involving Government in serious financial loss.

Government has also in view on the advice of the said Mr. McDonald, the erection of a new distillery at Deolali. Why the expenditure of so many lakhs at a time when the State is in need of funds? Surely if the Commissioner and his Assistant have lost their heads there is still some faculty of seeing through things left in the Hon. member who holds the Revenue portfolio. We believe there is, for we hear on very good authority, that very recently Messrs. Carew and Co. made a request, a request supported by Mr. McDonald for the loan from Government of one lakh of rupees *free of interest* to bolster up their business. Astounding? Imagine the Indian tax-payer being called upon in the present financial situation to finance a firm of European distillers who helped Mr. McDonald to crush a thriving Indian industry at Uran. The request was refused by Government, which shows that it is waking up to the situation at last.—Yours, etc.,

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

Bombay, July 26.

## BEHAVIOUR OF TRAM CONDUCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You are laying the children of the soil under deep obligation by your championing the cause of the poor and the oppressed and the service that you are rendering the Motherland has inspired every self-respecting patriotic person to resent every wrong that is done to the helpless. Railway grievances have found a voice in the columns of the papers and not the least of them, as is well-known, is the intolerable insolence of the railway servants. But the insolence of the tram-conductors in Bombay seemed to have escaped notice. I have always marked how the tram-conductors ill-treat the poor. Their attitude towards the passengers is always that of gross impertinence and they appear to exercise their function in the most insolent manner possible. They seem to forget that they are subordinate servants of a company whose first duty is to be polite to the public. Of course there is many an honourable exception; but insolence is the general rule.

I relate an incident which occurred in the evening of the 26th instant. I was waiting for a car when some passengers boarded a Girgaum car, which had pulled up at Dhobi Talao and which appeared to be full up. My attention was attracted by a conductor most brutally pushing a poor passenger out of the car, at the same time abusing him roundly in the choicest of terms. The behaviour of the conductor was such as to hurt the self-respect of the meanest of creatures. Needless to say I then thought it my duty to intervene on behalf of the poor injured passenger and it is hoped the conductor has learnt a valuable lesson. Now if the tram was full up the conductor ought to have barred the entrance or if some passengers boarded it to overcrowding it was his clear duty to be civil in the discharge of his function and not a bully. This insolence of the men is all the more disquieting when I perceive how slavish they are to those in authority and power.

It has been experienced in this connection that the complaints made by the public receive indifferent treatment at the hands of the authorities concerned and the offenders not unoften go unpunished. Let it also be clearly understood that insolence under such circumstances is not peculiar to any particular race. And I am afraid our own countrymen are the greatest sinners in this respect. I am convinced that insolence of an Indian to another Indian must be ruthlessly punished as it is demoralizing the gracefully polite national character. At the same time we must not forget to go to the root of the matter. I believe that an irresponsible bureaucratic system of government is most favourable to the breed of insolence in their insignificant subordinates.—Yours, etc.,

"VOICE OF HUMANITY."


# Your Baby is the most precious possession You have, Good Health is the most precious possession your Baby can have.

**The foundation of Baby's Health is laid in the first few months of his life and depends almost entirely on his diet. Therefore the selection of a suitable food is not only all-important to his welfare, but a heavy responsibility of yours.**

*See how this Baby radiates health and happiness---he has been reared on GLAXO from birth.*

THERE is only one perfect Food for Baby—Mother's Milk. But for various reasons many mothers are not able to feed their babies. The breast-milk may be absent altogether, too poor in quality or insufficient in quantity. These disadvantages can generally be overcome if the mother herself takes Glaxo—made hot and strong and taken hot—three times a day, or she can have milk puddings made with Glaxo.

'A Nurse says: "My present patient has found Glaxo most beneficial in increasing the supply of breast milk' which was not enough for baby."

Many mothers alternate breast feeds with Glaxo, and the convenience and comfort of feeding baby by this method is not to be denied; for should illness or other cause curtail the supply of breast-milk, baby's progress is not interrupted. Further, it permits the mother so much more freedom. Should she be delayed or suddenly have to take a journey, baby can have his bottle of Glaxo—he does not become overhungry and fretful, but gets his feed at the regular time, and every mother knows how important regular feeding is for baby's happiness and welfare.

'A Nurse says: "I have used Glaxo to 'supplement' breast milk,' and have found that the results 'more than justify your claim'—that it is a perfect food I feel fully assured."

"The child was satisfied, and had none of the bad effects which so often are noticeable where one has to give alternate feeds of breast and bottle."

Every mother wants baby to have the food that will nourish and strengthen him, that will build up for him a reserve of vitality enabling him to resist successfully the ailments common to babyhood—ailments frequently leading to more serious complaints, the effects of which sadly handicap a child in the after battle of life. It can be and has been done by many thousands of mothers who have reared their babies entirely on Glaxo, the food which for over seven years has been continuously used in Hospitals, Schools for Mothers, and by Municipal Health Authorities in Great Britain. All these Institutions are under the constant observation of Doctors and Health Visitors, so that if Glaxo were not all we claim for it, its use would long ago have been discontinued.

Far from this being the case, the use of Glaxo by such Institutions steadily increases year by year. The Corporation of Sheffield alone has purchased over 100,000lbs. of Glaxo.

Many a baby that whines and cries and is peevish and fretful is using baby language to tell his mummy his food is not agreeing with him. It is causing him flatulence, indigestion and pain, and although he swallows a lot, he is hungry—almost starving—because his little stomach cannot extract any nourishment from the food, for baby is nourished only by what he can digest and assimilate.

But even a very weak baby can assimilate all the nourishment from Glaxo because it is entirely pure milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar added; and because the Glaxo process causes the nourishing milk-curd to form minute, soft, easily digested particles.

Glaxo is prepared by the simple addition of boiling water; each feed baby gets is fresh, clean, germ-free milk. Glaxo is a complete food in itself; neither milk nor cream has to be added—only boiling water.

Give a baby Glaxo and after the first two or three feeds, see the difference. See how satisfied he is—how peacefully he sleeps—how contended he is! The characteristic cry of the non-thriving baby ceases, the wrinkles on the little forehead disappear; the frightened, pained look in the eyes is replaced with a look of bright happiness and contentment.

## Glaxo for Adults

in Sickness Convalescence, Dyspepsia and Insomnia.

Milk is the first food of mankind and when sickness or accident reduces the body's strength then milk is the food that is generally relied upon to help recovery. Ordinary milk, however, has its disadvantages. It is liable to contamination, is distasteful to many and frequently found indigestible. Far better in such cases is it to use Glaxo instead of ordinary milk.

Glaxo provides all the valuable nutriment of the best pure rich milk and cream, but in a form which eliminates the disadvantages of ordinary milk. Not only is Glaxo bacteriologically pure, but the flavour is delicious and the Glaxo Process makes it easily assimilable by even the weakest digestion. Being in dry form it is free from all risk of contamination, and is prepared by mixing with boiling water only. It can be administered either in the dry form, as a thick cream, or as a liquid milk—and can be used instead of ordinary milk for invalid cooking.

A night-cap of hot, delicious Glaxo tends to promote healthy restful sleep, and those who dislike ordinary milk find Glaxo not only delicious and easily digested but also most nourishing and sustaining.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

Glaxo

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO THE COURT OF ITALY.

*Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.*

## "Builds Bonnie Babies."

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to ordinary milk, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants. I shall always recommend it in such cases."

*Signed* _____ *M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*

**Ask your Doctor!**

**If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you with Glaxo please write at once to Sales Manager, Glaxo, 166-170, Hornby Road, Bombay.**


## EUROPEAN LADIES AND HIGHER POSTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Montagus and Chelmsfords might come and go and form schemes for opening higher posts for Indians, but, it seems, the Anglo-Indian officials who are real masters of India, are determined to exclude Indians form higher posts as far as possible. Prof. A. C. Farran of the Elphinstone College is going on war service and his place has been filled up by Miss M. Mainette. It is surprising to see a lady in this place. Was there no competent Indian available? The fact is quite clear. The educational authorities are, it seems, unwilling to appoint Indians and when during war time Englishmen are not available their fruitful brains, have devised a new method of excluding Indians.—Yours, etc.,

"N."

## GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 25th instant, you have referred in one of the Notes of the Day to the Government Law School of the Bombay University. The Law School, this year, has been unusually blessed by an overwhelming number of students and about 800 students have been packed in one Law School which, nobody can deny, has been overcrowded and unwieldy, entailing great hardships on students owing to congestion. To relieve this congestion, we suggest to the Government here to imitate the example of the U. P. Government which maintains four Law Classes within its jurisdiction and open new Law Schools at some such mofussil centres as Poona and Ahmedabad. This would be a great boon to the mofussil students studying for law, especially when we consider the tremendous hardships and the inconveniences, the students coming from outside Bombay are put to with regard to their boarding and lodging arrangements.—Yours, etc.,

M.

## GIRGAON TRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow a little space in your esteemed paper to ventilate the grievance of the people of Girgaum who travel by Tramway. On account of scarcity of cars there is a heavy crowd at Girgaum Terminus between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., so in order to get a place in the car some people jump in the car at the Cinema Majestic stand—a stand about 50 yards away from the Terminus. Nowadays Inspectors, I don't know whether of their own accord or under instructions of their superiors, have started a campaign of taking up a fare for Girgaum from the said stand, and in order to recover it delay the tram for a long time and thereby cause inconvenience to the office-going people. Will other passengers protest against this practice and compell the Company to put a stop to it.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. P.


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Prof. JAMES'

**Electro-Tonic Pearls.**

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
M. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sight, Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. To effectively cure any Catarrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour courses through even the minutest nerves and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Rs. 25-8 (plus postage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

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# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 28.

Depression over the head of the Bal intensified slightly and is apparently moving in the western direction. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces excepting the south-west and on north Madras coast and local in east Bengal, and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Akyab three inches; Lashio, Bhamo, Maymyo and Raipur one and a half; Nagpur one; Jagdalpur and Sholapur two; Kurnool one and a half. Condition is slightly unsettled in the extreme north.

Forecast:—An increase of rain in Orissa, south-west Bengal and Hyderabad with an extension of rain into south-west Central Provinces.

SIMLA, July 29.

Depression from the bay is moving across the Orissa coast in the westerly direction and rainfall has been widespread over the peninsula and in the central parts of the country. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad Malabar, Madras, Deccan and the north Madras coast and local in Assam, Central India east and Mysore.

A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, north Punjab, north-east Rajputana and Bombay Deccan. The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches, Akyab three, Bhamo one and a half Cherranpunji five, Cox's Bazar two, Balasore and Cuttack one, Raipur, Chanda, Calingapatam and Marmagoa two, Kurnool one, Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the east of the United Provinces, Central India and Bombay Deccan.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 29.731 | Inches |
| Temperature of Air | 82.8 | Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77.5 | " |
| Dew Point | 75.6 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.790 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | 6.2 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 87.8 | " |
| Minimum do. | 80.4 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | W.WNW. | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 258 | Miles |
| Fall of Rain | 0.14 | Inch. |
| Total fall during month | 4.22 | " |
| Do. do. year | 27.50 | " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 29th July 1918 | 0.00 | " |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | | Day of Week | Day of Month | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | h. | m. | ft. | in. | | July | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Mon. | 29 | m 2 | 52 | 27 | 4 | | 29 | m 8 | 40 | 17 | 10 |
| | | 3 | 1a | 27 | 11 | | | 9 | 28a | 16 | 4 |
| Tues. | 30 | m 3 | 51 | 26 | 8 | | 30 | m 9 | 36 | 19 | 2 |
| | | 3 | 49a | 26 | 11 | | | 10 | 21a | 16 | 8 |
| Wed. | 31 | m 4 | 26 | 26 | 1 | | 31 | m 10 | 53 | 20 | 5 |
| | Aug. | 4 | 46a | 25 | 10 | | Aug. | 11 | 32a | 17 | 0 |
| Thur | 1 | m 6 | 24 | 25 | 10 | | 1 | | | | |
| | | 5 | 54a | 25 | 1 | | | 0 | 30a | 21 | 0 |
| Fri. | 2 | m 7 | 52 | 26 | 2 | | 2 | m 0 | 47 | 17 | 1 |
| | | 7 | 12a | 26 | 8 | | | 1 | 0a | 20 | 10 |
| Sat. | 3 | m 9 | 4 | 26 | 10 | | 3 | m 1 | 56 | 17 | 0 |
| | | 8 | 36a | 27 | 10 | | | 3 | 16a | 20 | 3 |
| Sun. | 4 | m 10 | 1 | 27 | 6 | | 4 | m 2 | 58 | 16 | 9 |
| | | 9 | 43a | 25 | 4 | | | 4 | 12a | 19 | 6 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | Sunrise. | Sunset |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | 29 (Monday) | 6h. 15m. | 7h. 16m. |
| " | 30 (Tuesday) | 6h. 15m. | 7h. 15m. |
| " | 31 (Wednesday) | 6h. 15m. | 7h. 15m. |
| Aug. | 1 (Thursday) | 6h. 16m. | 7h. 14m. |
| " | 2 (Friday) | 6h. 16m. | 7h. 14m. |
| " | 3 (Saturday) | 6h. 16m. | 7h. 14m. |
| " | 4 (Sunday) | 6h. 17m. | 7h. 13m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 1d. | 2h. | 13.9m. | p.m. |
| New Moon | 8d. | 1h. | 52.1m. | p.m. |
| First Quarter | 16d. | 11h. | 54.7m. | a.m. |
| Full Moon | 24d. | 2h. | 4.8m. | a.m. |
| Last Quarter | 30d. | 6h. | 48.9m. | p.m. |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th July, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.24in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and night temperature slightly above the average except in the west Punjab. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable excess in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.64in. of rain and Cawnpore 0.13in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is higher in the east of the division, but remains in considerable defect in the west. Day temperature is largely above the average; night temperature is also in excess locally in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal in Rajputana where day temperature remains in slight or moderate excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature continues slightly or moderately above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; the chief amounts are Raipur and Chanda 2.11in. each, Jubbulpore 0.43in., Saugor 0.48in., Hoshangabad 0.25in., Akola 0.13in. and Amraoti 0.67in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues below normal at a few stations in the west. Day temperature remains in excess in the north-west of the division; elsewhere it has fallen and is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Mormugao has had 2.01in., Karwar 0.69in. and Bombay 0.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in slight excess at Bombay and night temperature at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Hyderabad reports 0.75in. of rain, Nizamabad 0.38in. and Sholapur 0.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. In the north Bombay Deccan humidity continues below normal and day temperature in excess. But over the rest of the area temperature has fallen and in east Hyderabad it is below the average both by day and night.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, in the Central Provinces and east Hyderabad, and local in the Madras Deccan, the south Bombay Deccan, the north Madras coast and the United Provinces, while a few falls are also reported from east Rajputana and the north Punjab. The depression which was reported to be moving in a westerly direction from the north of the Bay has begun to affect the east of the Central Provinces. The monsoon is also strengthening on the west coast. Day temperature remains high in the United Provinces and the greater part of north-west India.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan and an extension into Central India West.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 29th of July, 1918*

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity 8 A.M. | Rainfall Past 24 hours | Rainfall Total, 1st June to date | Rainfall Departure, 1st June to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | | | | | | |
| Do. (28th July) | 93.2 | 83.9 | 70 | | | |
| Jask | 92.4 | 83.0 | 79 | | | —0.08 |
| Do. ( July) | .. | .. | .. | | | .. |
| Muskat | | | | | | |
| Do. (28th July) | 94.2 | 85.7 | 79 | | | —0.16 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 102.6 | 78.5 | 63 | .. | 1.20 | —1.28 |
| Rawalpindi | 101.0 | 72.1 | 66 | 0.24 | 3.17 | —6.02 |
| Lahore | 101.3 | 81.1 | 57 | .. | 2.15 | —4.59 |
| Hissar | 107.4 | 84.9 | 42 | .. | 0.48 | —4.99 |
| Ambala | 105.0 | 82.1 | 50 | .. | 2.51 | —7.97 |
| Delhi | 104.5 | 86.8 | 43 | .. | 2.13 | —8.11 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 108.7 | 85.8 | 48 | .. | 2.60 | —8.23 |
| Mainpuri | 107.2 | 85.7 | 53 | .. | 2.43 | —6.93 |
| Jhansi | 105.1 | 77.8 | 75 | 0.64 | 3.92 | —9.76 |
| Cawnpore | 104.8 | 80.7 | 69 | 0.13 | 5.25 | —7.41 |
| Allahabad | 105.1 | 78.1 | 84 | 0.09 | 8.93 | —6.55 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 103.7 | 80.6 | 66 | .. | 0 | —1.14 |
| Karachi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ajmer | 95.0 | 77.8 | 66 | .. | 1.38 | —6.34 |
| Jaipore | 102.5 | 79.2 | 67 | 0.16 | 0.68 | —8.82 |
| Kotah | 100.6 | 86.0 | 50 | .. | 5.87 | —6.48 |
| Mount Abu | 78.8 | 63.0 | 89 | .. | 5.98 | —19 54 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 94.0 | 78.3 | 69 | .. | 0.14 | —8.38 |
| Dwarka | 86.7 | 80.0 | 78 | .. | 0.10 | —8.98 |
| Veraval | 85.6 | 80.3 | 88 | .. | 5.04 | —6.60 |
| Rajkot | 96.9 | 73.5 | 62 | .. | 0.92 | —9.24 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 99.0 | 77.4 | 69 | .. | 2.73 | —8.42 |
| Surat | 91.5 | 78.7 | 70 | .. | 11.98 | —12 94 |
| Ahmedabad | 99.4 | 76.8 | 64 | .. | 3.87 | —13.84 |
| Deesa | 99 | 77.8 | 65 | .. | 3.68 | —7.81 |
| Neemuch | 95.7 | 76.8 | 67 | .. | 11.50 | —0.66 |
| Indore | 94.1 | 75.1 | 68 | .. | 5.21 | —9.61 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 88.8 | 73.9 | 85 | 0.43 | 9.48 | —14.86 |
| Saugor | 94.8 | 73.6 | 78 | 0.48 | 10.84 | —8.78 |
| Hoshangabad | 93.8 | 73.4 | 82 | 0.25 | 7.97 | —12.40 |
| Khandwa | 92.2 | 78.7 | 65 | .. | 7.04 | —6.64 |
| Akola | 94.9 | 74.7 | 67 | 0.13 | 4.15 | —8.32 |
| Amraoti | 93.3 | 73.1 | 85 | 0.67 | 10.37 | —4.58 |
| Nagpur | 86.2 | 76.0 | 84 | 0.10 | 17.62 | —4.56 |
| Chanda | 81.7 | 74.0 | 95 | 2.11 | 17.00 | —6.05 |
| Raipur | 87.8 | 72.4 | 94 | 2.11 | 32.73 | +10 88 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 87.8 | 80.5 | 79 | 0.14 | 15.01 | —27.76 |
| Ratnagiri | 85.7 | 79.8 | 77 | 0.01 | 29.36 | —32 26 |
| Marmugao | 80.7 | .. | 83 | 2.01 | 32.72 | —27.85 |
| Karwar | 82.0 | 75.2 | 93 | 0.69 | 35.98 | —25.75 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 98.1 | 75.0 | 61 | .. | 2.10 | —7.32 |
| Ahmednagar | 89.8 | 71.3 | 67 | .. | 2.01 | —6.75 |
| Poona | 87.5 | 72.8 | 73 | .. | 4.03 | —10.18 |
| Sholapur | 88.2 | 72.1 | 80 | 0.23 | 3.41 | —5.52 |
| Bijapur | 87.2 | 72.6 | 69 | .. | 1.08 | —4.37 |
| Belgaum | 78.6 | 66.3 | 84 | 0.02 | 6.60 | —17.68 |
| Aurangabad | 91.9 | 72.6 | 70 | .. | 2.13 | —9.80 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 81.2 | 69.8 | 92 | 0.38 | 8.03 | —7.23 |
| Hyderabad | 84.8 | 69.2 | 90 | 0.75 | 4.40 | —6.24 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 88.0 | 73.6 | 85 | 0.60 | 37.27 | —35.66 |
| Calicut | 84.8 | 75.1 | 87 | 0.64 | 24.66 | —39.67 |
| Cochin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colombo | 86.0 | 78.4 | 80 | 0.03 | 8.00 | —4.23 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 81.4 | 73.4 | 95 | 0.50 | 5.06 | —5.27 |
| Bellary | 98.1 | 74.6 | 60 | 0.06 | 0.31 | —3.89 |
| Cuddapah | 91.8 | 76.6 | 79 | 0.18 | 1.85 | —4.7 |
| Madras | 85.1 | 81.2 | 64 | .. | 2.45 | —3.40 |
| Bangalore | 81.3 | 66.6 | 78 | 0.09 | 2.86 | —4.43 |
| Coimbatore | 87.4 | 71.8 | 88 | .. | 0.17 | —2.97 |
| Trichinopoly | 95.5 | 73.4 | 65 | .. | 3.62 | +1 09 |
| Negapatam | 94.9 | 77.3 | 78 | .. | 3.66 | +0.69 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 29th July, 1918, was 29.629 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

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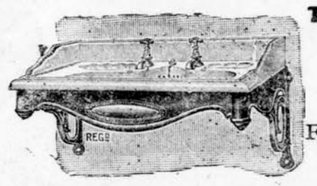

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